

*Plain dealer  
Shatona*

# The Raymond Rustler.

VOL. 9

RAYMOND, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31 1911

No. 20

## History of the Growth of Raymond

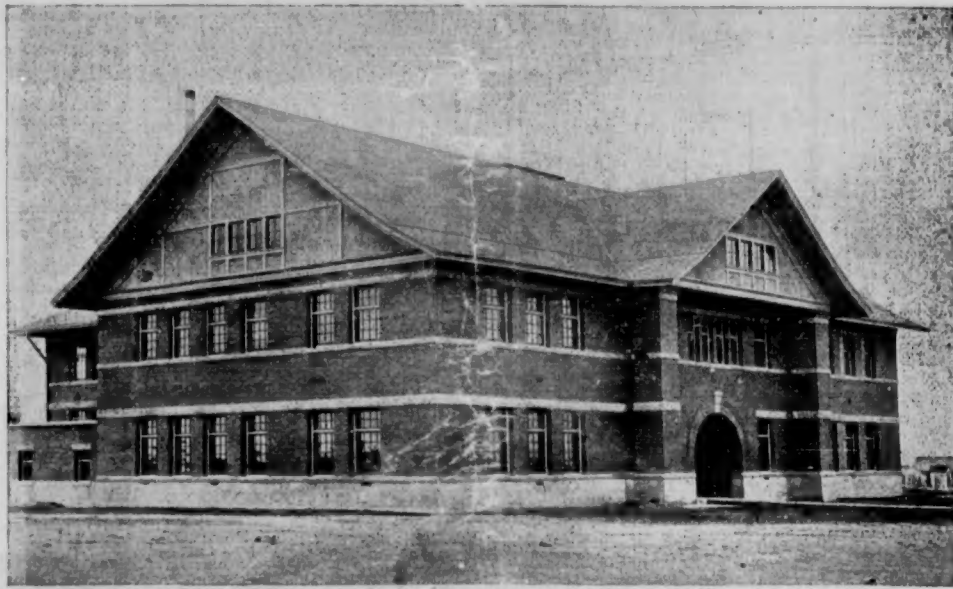
The past ten years have seen the birth and rapid growth of numerous settlements, and villages through out Western Canada, and in this prairie county the map-maker has been left far behind by the colonizer and the settler, who, coming from every corner of the earth, in parlor-car and prairie-schooner, with their Lares and Penates, have swelled the ranks of the reapers in the "Granary of the Empire." A few years ago the mineral discoveries in British Columbia attracted the home seekers and the plains were traversed by the hundreds who failed to realize that the golden harvests of the prairie would soon equal and surpass the golden output of the tunneled hills.

But nowhere in Western Canada in the boom camps of the Kootenays the coal fields of the foot hills or the farming districts of the prairie, has there been the same substantial progress in the same length of time as has been shown in the growth of the town of Raymond. The mushroom cities of the West, but with none of its ephemeral characteristics, Raymond has passed through the successive stages of hamlet and village, and now, as an incorporated town, is making as rapid progress toward cityhood.

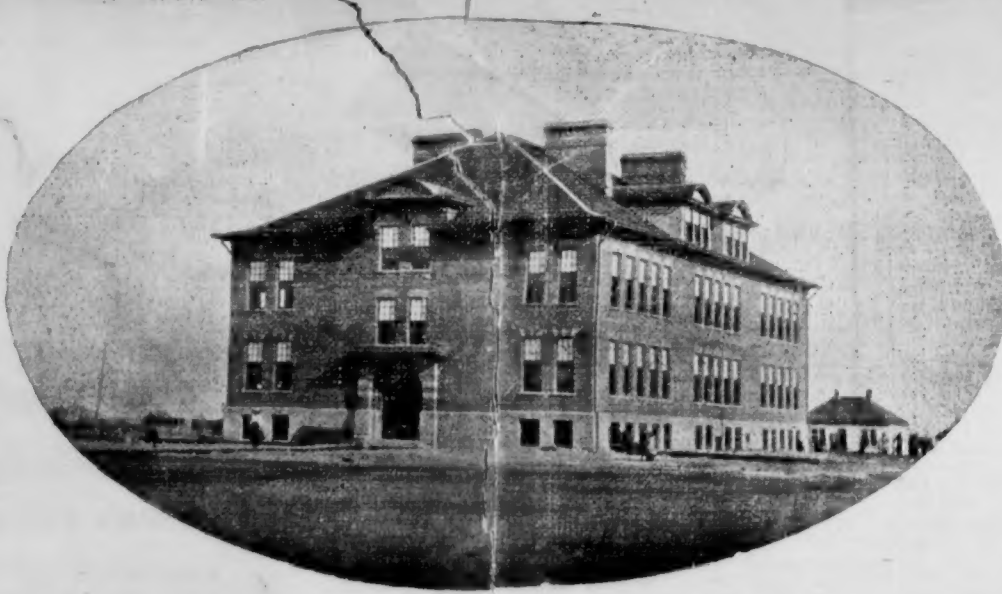
In the spring of 1901, the idea of establishing a town here was formed. Mr. Jesse Knight, one of the successful mining men of Utah, in company with Apostle John W. Taylor, a member of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles of the Church of Jesus of Latter Day Saints, visited this district, then an open prairie seamed with the innumerable trails of the departed bison and deemed by the settlers in nearby communities as fit only for ranch and hay land. Mr. Knight and his companion were in search of ranching property, but saw in this country a field for an industry a thousand fold more beneficial for its growth and settlement. Their State had been foremost in the creating of the beet sugar industry in America, and the two investigating visitors recognized the possibility of establishing the industry here, an industry requiring a great amount of labor and the investment of a large sum of money. These were not obstacles but incentives to both Mr. Knight and Mr. Taylor, and so impressed were they with the outlook for such a venture that before returning to Utah, an agreement was entered into between Mr. Knight and The North West Irrigation Company, and The Alberta Railroad and Coal Company, owners of the land, whereby the former secured an interest in 52,000 acres of land and had deposited \$50,000 as a guarantee that a beet sugar factory would be put up. The companies on their part, agreed to perform certain works for the ad-

[continued on page 3]

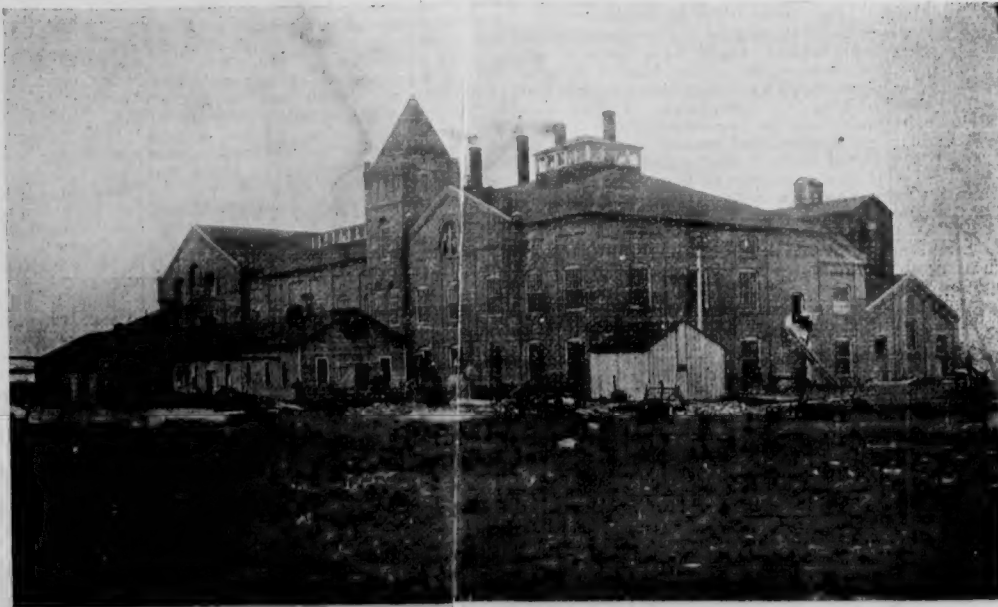
## Prosperous RAYMOND



KNIGHT ACADEMY, FOUNDED 1910.



RAYMOND PUBLIC SCHOOL, ERECTED 1910.



KNIGHT SUGAR FACTORY.

## Beet Sugar Manufactur- ing in Southern Alberta

As a means of producing wealth in a community, of building up a district agriculturally and of ensuring profits for investments, few industries present the advantages of beet sugar manufacturing. In Canada our sugar bill is approximately \$6,000,000 per annum, of which the bulk is sent out to Germany, France and the United States for beet-sugar; for not until last year was any beet-sugar manufactured in the Dominion, and now only a small part of the sugar being of home factory make.

For the farmer the advantages of raising sugar beets are many; the crop is a certain one in the proper localities; it has a cash price fixed before planting; its cultivation encourages improvements in the cultivation of all other crops, and improves the sale of all other crops; it produces greater wealth from the same acreage than any other product of the field, and it lessens the value and productivity of the land less than any other root or cereal. It is a crop that can be raised by a large number of small farmers, than a few large tract-owning ones, and thereby the presence of a beet-sugar factory requires the presence of a large number of land owners and means the distribution of money among many, factors going far in building up a new country such as is our Northwest.

For the first eight months a crew of from 150 to 300 men—engineers, steel-workers, riveters, masons and laborers—were busily engaged in the construction of the first beet-sugar factory in Western Canada, and the beet-sugar is now being turned out. In October 1902 the preliminary work of laying out the ground for the factory was commenced by Engineer Thellin, acting for E. H. Dyer & Co., of Cleveland, O., to whom the contract for the work had been given.

This factory is owned by the Knight Sugar Company, Limited, of which Mr. Jesse Knight is president and principal stockholder. On the list of directors are some of the best known men of the State of Utah, and are: Mr. E. P. Ellison, vice-president and general manager; Mr. Jas. E. Ellison, Secretary Treasurer; Mr. J. Wm. Knight, and Messrs. Jos. F. Smith, E. P. Ellison, A. H. Lund, Raymond Knight, T. R. Cutler and David Eccles. The plant represents an investment of \$500,000 and meant the purchasing of one and a quarter million brick, fifty cars of lumber, twenty-five hundred barrels of cement, twenty-five cars of structural steel and fifty cars of machinery. The building is a handsome one, built throughout of brick and steel, with cement floor. It is three stories high.

[continued on page 3]



# PRINCESS ZARA

By ROSS BEECKMAN

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## CHAPTER IX.—(Continued)

## A Secret Interview

"I will talk that way; I will talk as I please; nor you, nor any one, shall stand between me and my liberty of action and speech. What care I for all the murderers and assassins who form this terrible society of which we are members? Hear me! They could only swear my life away as they have done to others in many parallel cases. They could only destroy me; and Ivan, sometimes upon my bended knees I pray for death. What matter would it be to me death might come, so long as I am prepared to welcome it? I hate and loathe myself when I stop to consider all the contemptible acts I am compelled to perform, when I pause to realize the utter prostitution of self-respect I am forced to undergo, in order to carry on the plots of our 'good friends,' as you call them. Good friends, indeed! To whom, let me ask you, do they demonstrate the friendly spirit? Where can you point to a friendly act done by any one of them, unless it is to a prisoner already condemned, or to an assassin who is in danger of arrest? My own life?" she laughed again. "Ivan, were it not that I honestly believe that I can, by myself accomplish some great good in this undertaking, I would destroy that life with my own hands; for I tell you that it would be much easier to drive a poniard through my own heart, or to swallow a cup of poison, than it is for me to make sport of the affections of such men as the stately, generous Prince Michael, or that poor love-sick fool, Moret. Hush! don't say another word to me on the subject of warning, for it only angers me, and fills me with a contempt which I find difficult to master."

"But, Zara, you must not talk so. I cannot listen."

"Then leave me, Go. I wish to be alone for a time before I return to the salon. Deliver my message, and also the order I gave you."

I heard no more after that, but I knew that he had gone, although there was no sound of his departure. Then I listened for the rustle of the princess' dress when she should move away. Presently it came. She sighed, then rose from the couch where she had been sitting, and I knew that she had stepped out upon the path. I closed my eyes, the better to think upon the remarkable revelations that had come to me as a result of that conversation. One, two, five, perhaps ten minutes I remained thus, turning the extraordinary incident over in my mind. But presently I opened them again, lazily and slowly at first, and then with a sudden start, for they encountered the form of the princess where she stood as motionless as a statue but with one arm extended holding back a palm leaf which half filled the entrance to my place of concealment.

"What impulse it was that led me to parting the Turk— in which I am conscious, and so, to discover me. I had heard no sound whatever. I had supposed that both were gone. The shock induced by the revelations I had just overheard, the disillusionment I had experienced in regard to Princess Zara, had affected me more than I realized, and the act of closing my eyes and thinking it over had been the result of the same impulse which sends a frightened woman to her room, to close the door behind her in order that she may be alone. By the act of closing my eyes, I shut out the world by which I was surrounded—that world which had now become so hateful to me because of the work I had to do. But nevertheless I looked up steadily into the eyes of the princess, wondering at the calmness and grace of her attitude, and amazed that she should not show more consternation than she did, at the discovery that there was a witness to her interview with the man Ivan. Have for a suggestion of pallor which had driven away the natural flushes from her cheeks, and perhaps for an added brightness, or rather a different brightness, to her eyes, she was the same as ever, although the smile which she now bestowed upon me seemed a bit constrained."

"You are not sleeping," she said, calmly, but with conviction. The remark was not a question; it was a statement."

"No," I replied, as calmly. "And have not been asleep!"

"No."

"You heard?"

"Yes, princess, I heard."

She was silent, and minutes passed before she spoke again, so that I began to wonder if she had decided to say no more.

"Mr. Dubravnik," she said, and in English, "will you do me one favor in regard to this conversation you have overheard? Will you keep my confidence till to-morrow?"

I wondered again at the princess' coolness. Realizing the peril she was in, as she must unquestionably have done, it was strange that she could command herself so well as to remain perfectly in possession of all her faculties, in the face of such dire peril.

For a moment I hesitated. It was a very great favor that she asked of me so calmly; just how great a favor it was, she could not know; and yet there was no reason why I should not grant her request, being what I was and who I was. In that interval I wondered what this beautiful creature before me would think, or say, if she could have guessed that it was the chief of the most remarkable secret service bureau in the world whom she was addressing; if she could have guessed that the very man among all other men, whom she would least have thought of taking into her confidence, was the one before her who had listened to the conversation.

"Yes, I will do that," I replied, as deliberately as she had asked the question; and I watched her closely as I did so, holding myself well in hand, the while, in order that I might not instantly fall again under the spell of her fascinations.

"And come to me then? I will expect you at noon."

"Yes, princess."

"I thank you, sir. And now, if you

will give me your arm, we will return to the drawing room."

I could not help marveling at the wonderful self-possession of the woman whose life, liberty, honor, happiness, and whose all, had been by means of the conversation I had overheard, placed utterly at my mercy. Even though I were really what she supposed me to be, an ordinary citizen, the danger was no less, for I had but to repeat what I had heard, to bring about an investigation which could result in only one way. Her composure was absolute as we walked side by side towards the house, nor did she once refer to the subject upon which we were both thinking so deeply. She was a shade paler than usual, but beyond that there was no sign that anything out of the ordinary had occurred; nor did she manifest any evidence of the nervous fear which would have prostrated most women in such a predicament.

Neither of us recurred to the subject that was uppermost in our minds. Indeed we were silent during the moment that was required to traverse the length of the garden, and to pass from it into the house where the company was assembled.

But I was conscious of a subtle change in the character of my feelings towards Zara de Echeveria. The fascination that had enthralled me a little while back, was tempered now by a wholesome dread of this riotously beautiful creature who could use her God-given feminine attributes to attain such deplorable ends. What had seemed to me to be a creature of utter loveliness, had now degenerated to a thing that was momentarily horrible, because what I had believed to be all purity, and all perfection, had suddenly been revealed as something that was akin to immoral.

We parted at the door, she to cross the room and join a group of her guests who were clamoring for her while I loitered, with no purpose save to avoid comment on the apparent fact that the princess and I had been so long a time together in the garden. The prince joined me while I stood there. He was accompanied by a man whom he wished to introduce to me.

"Ah, Dubravnik," he said. "I have been looking everywhere for you. Didn't know you had gone. This is my friend Alexis Durnief. You've each heard me talk about the other, so you should be good friends."

"Captain Alexis Durnief?" I asked, shaking hands with him.

"The same," he replied. "Just returned from one of the far posts in Siberia, and I am very glad to be back here again. I haven't had an opportunity to greet the princess yet; you kept her in the garden so long."

I thought that he gave me a significant glance as he made the laughing remark, but as the princess herself joined us at that moment, I did not give the matter more than a passing thought. "I think, if you do not mind I will go," I said. The house of Princess Zara had suddenly become hateful to me.

"What! At this hour? Why?" Prince Michael was amazed.

"Oh, there is no reason, other than that I feel like it," I told him, shrugging my shoulders and trying to look bored.

"Then stay. Some of the best people are not here, yet. Or did your half hour in the garden upset you, Dubravnik?" He essayed a light laughter as he asked the question, but it had a hollow sound, nevertheless.

"Not at all," I assured him.

"I can assure you that it is an honor which the princess confers upon very few of her friends, and never on new acquaintances. You are the only exception I have ever known," he added.

"Indeed! We met in the garden by accident, and in reality were together not more than two minutes—the time it takes to walk the length of it, so I do not feel as greatly honored as I might have done if she had gone there with me and had given me all that time."

"I did not have an opportunity, for you never asked me to do so," said the soft tones of the princess immediately behind me; and as I turned she added: but these rooms are suffocating, so if you will give me your arm now, Mr. Dubravnik, we will lead the way, and perhaps the others will follow. I know that the gentlemen are longing for an opportunity to smoke."

"Dubravnik was on the point of leaving us," the prince called after her. "You arrived just in time, princess. Perhaps you can persuade him to change his mind."

"Were you contemplating suicide, Mr. Dubravnik?" she asked laughing; but there was an undertone of gravity in her question which was deeply significant.

"Something very like it," I replied as gravely, "since I was about to leave your presence."

"Supposing you to be serious?"—and I felt that her hand unconsciously tightened its clasp upon my arm as we moved away—"would it not be better for me to do the deed, than for you?"

"I am afraid that the supposition is altogether too foreign to my nature for me to entertain it, princess."

We had entered the garden, and a throng of guests were trooping after us. I glanced down at my companion and saw that she was regarding me rather anxiously through her lashes.

"Suicide is the only solution for all problems at once," she said.

"Pardon me; it is the solution for only one."

"Only one? What is that?"

"Moral cowardice."

"But there may be circumstances where it offers the only means of escape from an alternative that is infinitely worse, Mr. Dubravnik." We were in the act of passing one of the little side paths, and I drew her into it, noticing that there was just a suggestion of resistance from my companion when I did so; but it was only for an instant. Then, as I paused abruptly underneath one of the green shaded globes, she added, as though she knew

that I perfectly understood her: "I have really been considering the subject quite seriously."

I looked down at her. The green hue of the light above us seemed to have transformed her into a spirit. It had changed the color of her dress, of her hair, and it had touched her cheeks as with a magic wand which softened and heightened every feature. Instead of transforming her into something that she was not, I was convinced that it brought her back from what she was not to what she really was. At all events, I realized that she was in deadly earnest.

In that moment I felt again all the spell of this woman's charm as she stood before me, beneath the glow of that shaded light, looking up into my face with her beautiful eyes now widened with serious concern, with her full, lithe, graceful body pulsing with life so close to mine, while she talked calmly, seriously I knew, too, of destroying it by her own act.

What a place to talk of suicide, there, in the midst of that oriental garden, voluptuous with a thousand unspoken suggestions, laden with the perfume of flowers, glowing with the many colored lights that illumined it, rustling as with the sound of hidden insects as the gowns of gorgeously bedecked women

his first trousers," he said to me with a laugh. "You cannot comprehend the delight of returning to this place after the experiences I have undergone in Siberia, for even the life of an officer there is little better than that of a convict. I shall have the pleasure of meeting you often, Dubravnik, for I understand that you are frequently at the palace."

"Shall you be there?" I asked.

"Yes; I am detailed to the palace guard. Have you enjoyed the evening here?"

"Hugely!"

"Of course, you have met the princess frequently?"

Durnief had a way of half closing his eyes when he talked. He evidently intended it to give him the appearance of indifference, but it had a directly opposite effect upon me, for it was palpably a mask to conceal the intensity of his gaze—to hide the interest he felt in whatever he uttered at the time.

"No," I said. "This is my first acquaintance with her."

"Then you should consider yourself greatly honored."

"I do."

Possibly my monosyllabic reply was even shorter than it needed to have been, for he gestured an almost imperceptible shrug, and hesitated while he again bestowed upon me that half-quizzical glance which seemed to conceal a sneer, or which might have been intended to suggest that I should have understood some obscure meaning behind his words; but I chose not to see it. Then, as we shook hands at parting, he honored me by a pressure of his thumb which Moret had taught me to understand as the very faintest kind

have a bald spot there, I'm thinkin'. But it only broke the skin an' hit ye a welt that made ye see stars this cloudy night. Now I'm goin'. Maybe I'll have a report for you when I come back. There's snow enough. The blackguard ought to have left some tracks."

There is a spot at the back of the head where a very light blow will bring about insensibility, and it was exactly on that spot that the bullet struck me, taking off a little hair and skin, but otherwise doing no damage; but I could not help connecting the attempt on my life with the experiences of the night; in other words, with the woman whose guest I had been and whose secrets I had overheard. I had cherished a feeling of the utmost charity for her until that moment, but the "accident" changed all that, for I had not a doubt in my mind that it was by her order that somebody had made the attempt to assassinate me.

(To be continued)

## DAINTY DISHES

Rice tomato—Put half a cupful of rice into cold water, and let it soak overnight. Next morning put the rice in a double boiler and add fresh water with a pinch of salt. Cook carefully till tender, but do not stir. Take a cupful of stewed fresh tomato and flavor it with sugar, pepper, and salt. Thicken all with a little butter and flour, mix lightly with the rice, and bake in the oven.

Salad of Tomato and Vegetable Marrow—Boil a vegetable marrow, but not quite so soft as if it were to be served hot. Remove the seeds and any soft parts that can be easily scraped away.

## SINGING MOUNTAINS

In certain parts of the world are mountains and hills which are said by the natives to sing. In the Pyrenees certain cliffs emit plaintive sounds resembling the strains of a harp. Two other in the same chain are called the "singers." When the wind is in the southwest they send forth a peculiar sound not altogether musical. The faces of these cliffs are marked by deep gullies open in front, which may be compared to the pipes of an organ. At certain times a stratum of air, held between the cliffs and bordering trees, closes the openings while the wind blows freely between, through the gullies, and the sound is like the organ music that is heard.

At the confluence of the Orinoco and the Rio Meta are granite cliffs which sing at sunrise. Humboldt refers to the phenomenon as the musical stones of the Orinoco. The music is caused by the rush of the expanding air through fissures partially closed by mica.

Many more examples might be cited to show that nature makes use of principles which have been adopted by man in the creation of musical sounds. Nor are the musical sounds of nature confined to rocks, mountains, and hills, for in Hawaii is a sand-bank fifty feet high which, when the hand is moved about in the loose sand, produces a sound like that of a melodeon. It is said that if the observer slides down the bank on his back, dragging both hands in the sand, the sound becomes as loud as faint thunder.

## THE SQUIRREL'S HUSBANDRY

The common red squirrel knows all about the hickory-nut. It supplies him with his favorite food, both winter and summer, and for that reason, probably, he has given it close attention, and knows its peculiarities as well as any scientist. In autumn, when the nutting season begins, the squirrel prepares for his harvest, and like a good husbandman has both a barn and a granary. His barn is a well-decayed log with plenty of rotting leaves lying about it, and his granary a dry hollow in a tree.

When the proper time comes, he climbs the well-loaded shell-bark hickory, and begins to throw down the nuts by biting the twig to which each is attached. This slight shock is sufficient, when the nuts are ripe, to send them rattling through the withering leaves to the ground. In an hour an industrious squirrel will shake down enough to keep himself busy for the remainder of the day, and, when at work, few animals are as industrious as the red squirrel.

As he runs along one branch after another, and strips it of its nuts, he is very much in earnest, for his winter's supply of provisions depends upon his activity.

His next task is to carry the nuts to his barn, where he buries them. This is done so that the moisture and heat to rot and fall off.

When they have been buried for a week or ten days, it is found that each husk has split into four parts, which fall off as soon as the nut is moved. This process enables the little fellow to separate the good nuts from the bad, as the husks on the wormy ones refuse to be loosened. The result is that the nuts are all sound and edible.

In the summer-time his choicest food is the top root of the hickory seedling. The shell-bark hickory tree sends down into the earth, often to a considerable depth, a straight central root. When the seedling is but a few months old, and consists only of a twig and a few leaves, this root is quite soft and very sweet. This the squirrel knows, and it is his delight to dig up and eat the dainty morsels.

Considering the squirrel's fondness for both the nuts and the roots of the seedling, it is a wonder that the shell-bark hickory has not been exterminated.

## A POET

Into a tissue of remembered things  
He weaves the moonbeams and the  
treadles of mist,  
And colors it with sweet imaginings,  
Cloudy embroideries, by sunset kiss-  
ed.

He sees among the dewdrops on the  
leaves

The fleeting prototype of children's  
tears,

And in the music of the running burns  
The pent-up laughter of a thousand  
years.

Along the dear, familiar paths he  
knows,

The sigh that marks the crossing of  
the way,

The dreams that haunt the petals of the  
rose,

And all the wonders of a quiet day;  
So glide away the years with min-  
utrelays—

The magic of his boundless fantasy.

Wash about one pound of tripe and  
cut it into strips. Place this in a  
saucepan with a breakfastful of  
milk and water. Add to it one ounce  
of butter, with a dessertspoonful of  
pepper and salt and a little minced  
onion. Let this simmer slowly for  
three-quarters of an hour, and then  
serve. Garnish with chopped parsley.  
This is called hashed tripe.

Parsnip wine, which you wish to  
have, is made as follows: Boil four  
pounds of parsnips till tender in each  
gallon of water. If more convenient,  
the parsnips can be boiled in less water  
and boiling water added to make up the  
quantity. Strain the liquor through a  
coarse cloth, and be careful not to  
bruise the vegetables. Add three  
pounds of sugar to every gallon of  
liquor. Then boil it again for three-  
quarters of an hour. When the liquor  
has cooled to seventy-five degrees, put  
two tablespoonfuls of yeast to each  
five gallons. Let this stand for about  
six days in a warm place, stirring it  
every day from the bottom. Pour the  
liquor into a cask, and, as it works  
over, keep filling it up with some of  
the reserved liquor. When the wine  
has ceased fermenting, bung it up  
tightly, and at the end of the year  
bottle it.



AN UP-TO-DATE ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE

brushed against the growing things! Over our heads, beyond the glass roof, the storm still howled, although with less violence, and the contrast seemed strangely in keeping with the condition of my own mind, outwardly so calm and composed, yet torn by the thousand conflicting emotions that were induced by the proximity of this entrancing creature, and the knowledge of what her fate, and therefore mine, must inevitably be.

## CHAPTER X.

## Sentenced to Death

To what lengths our conversation on that subject might have gone I will never know, for at that instant we were interrupted by Prince Michael, who was seeking my companion. I had only time to utter one admonition:

"Extremities should never be resorted to until the necessity arises, nor is it wise for one to burn a bridge until it has been crossed; besides, you have an engagement at noon to-morrow that should be kept."

"Which will be kept," she murmured in reply.

Then Prince Michael came upon us. The prince reported that many of the guests were calling for their hostess, and so I utilized the opportunity to take my leave, which I did notwithstanding the protests of my friend. He told me to make use of his "sanka," which would return and wait for him after it had deposited me at my door; but when I left the house the storm had lulled almost to stopping, and as the distance was not great I decided to walk.

This decision very nearly cost me my life, and very materially altered my views concerning the princess as well as my intentions regarding her. As I passed through the house on my way to the street, I met Captain Durnief, who stopped me for a moment.

"I feel like a boy who is dressed in

of an interrogation. I have already mentioned it as often given by a nihilist to one whom he believes may be one with him. It was so faint and so uncertain that it might easily have been mistaken for an accident, and like the glance, I permitted it to pass unnoticed.

It was about half-past two in the morning when I emerged from the house. The air was exhilaratingly cold, and the storm was nearly past. The clouds which had hovered over the city all the preceding day and night were still in evidence, however, so that the streets between the widely separated lamps were dark and lonely. The distance I had to go was something more than a mile, and I had traversed more than half of it and was in the act of turning a corner when directly beside me, and quite near, I saw a flash, was conscious of a loud report, and felt that I had received a sharp and telling blow on my head.

When I was again conscious of my surroundings I was in my own rooms, while beside the couch upon which I had been placed were my valet, a physician, and my faithful coadjutor, Tom Coyle.

"Hello, Tom, what's up?" I asked feebly.

"Faith, you'd have been higher up than you care to go just yet, Dannie, if I hadn't been drivin' an av an own cab this night, owin' to the sudden death av wan av me min," he replied. "The doctor says the bullet didn't hurt ye much, but ye'd have been froze stiff if I hadn't found ye whin I did."

"Tell me about it," I commanded.

"Dil a bit there is to tell, more than I've already said. I was goin' to the princess' after me fare, whin I heard a shot. I went where I heard the sound and found you. That's all I know."

"Where did the bullet strike me?"

"Forepinst yer head, Dannie. Ye'll



# Beet Sugar Manufactur- ing in Southern Alberta

(continued from page 3)

the vacuum pan, where the syrup is boiled down to a wet sugar, the crystals being built up and their size regulated by the expert in charge.

The sugar from the vacuum pan is dumped into a huge vat beneath, where paddles keep the mass from congealing into one great lump. The molasses is then removed by centrifugal pressure and the nearly dry sugar passes to the dryer preparatory



JESSIE KNIGHT

for sacking. The dryer is a big steel cylinder slightly inclined and revolving around a heated pipe, the sugar being carried up on the inside of the revolving cylinder and dropped on the heated centre. The sugar works its way down the dryer and out of the lower end, where it is automatically weighed and sacked into 100 lb. bags.



J. WILLIAM KNIGHT

During the opening season a crew of 150 men will be employed at the Raymond factory, ensuring a good pay roll for the town, while a number of hands will be employed continuously by the company in their own fields, as experts managers and office hands.



E. P. ELLISON

The factory, which is now under the charge of Jas. E. Ellison, has been built with a

## BOARD OF TRADE

That the Raymond Board of Trade is fully alive to its duties to the town was amply demonstrated on Monday night, when a large and enthusiastic body of business men met at the call of President Gillies. It took only a few moments for the meeting to get down to business.

The minutes of the previous meeting were dispensed with and the election of officers was taken up. The result of the election is as follows.

President, R. A. Gillies  
Vice President, George H. Budd  
Sec. Treas. Holt  
Councillors, Messrs. Cannon, Young, King, O'Brien, McCarthy, McDuffee.  
The President reported that there was \$3.43 to the credit of the Board of Trade in the Bank.

The following chairmen of committee were elected. Civic Improvement T. W. Harris, Financial Committee, C. W. Card, Emigration, McCarthy, Arbitration, B. S. Young.

Freight and Transportation T. J. O'Brien

The question of a representative to the Dry Farming Congress was taken by Mayor Young, Ray Knight and Councillor Fox. They all thought it best to leave representative there.

It was then moved by Messrs Cannon and O'Brien that this Board of Trade inform the Lethbridge Board of Trade of Raymond's hearty support for the Dry Farming Congress for Lethbridge in 1912 and also that it was the intention of Raymond to send a delegate to Colorado Springs this fall.

Mayor Young suggested that every member of the Board of Trade bring in another member.

It was decided to ask Magrath to assist celebrate in Raymond on July 1st, whilst Raymond would assist Magrath on the 24th.

The matter of the great horse race last fall came up when the Agricultural Society got on the wrong side of Mr. Raymond Knight. The matter was finally left to the Arbitration Board of the Board of Trade.

The President next introduced T. B. Brandon, editor of the Cardston Globe for a short address on publicity. He commented on the fact that every town required a live paper, which to be alive must be supported wholeheartedly by the business men. Mr. Brandon suggested that the Raymond Board of Trade send delegates to the different associated Board of Trade. He also emphasized the great necessity of sending a delegate to Colorado Springs.

The speaker explained the new publicity number entitled "Prosperous Raymond" and asked the Board of Trade to purchase 500.

It was moved by Councillors Fox and Card that the Raymond Board of Trade purchase 1000 copies of the publicity number of the Rustler and that they be widely distributed and carried.

Meeting adjourned.

view of doubling its capacity so soon as the tonnage of beets raised justifies the installation of the additional machinery. Room for another lime kiln of twenty tons daily capacity, and for an additional battery, is provided.

Some figures relative to the factory convey in a measure the magnitude of the works. Twenty tons of lime rock will be burned daily to provide lime and generate gas for the carbonizers; there are fifteen hundred tons of machinery installed; fifteen different pumps are used, and the piping through out the works if laid end to end would stretch out over the prairie for fifty miles. When the profitable nature of sugar beet raising is recognized fully by the farmers along the St. Mary's River Railroad it is expected that all will participate in the benefits of the industry that seems bound to grow into great prominence in this irrigated region.

Owing to the publishing of the special number the Rustler engaged H. J. Wright of Coleman and D. Peterson of the Cardston Star to assist in this great publicity number.

## REVIEW.

The history of the growth and development of the district and town of Raymond is one that is marked by rapid and substantial material changes, rapid because of the ever increasing flow of immigration, and substantial because of marvelous production of the soil and mineral deposits. So rapid has been the progress and development of this district and town that visitors and travelers of several years ago, to-day stand amazed at the almost spontaneous uprising of this husky young town in the picturesque St. Mary's river valley.

Although much has been accomplished because of the fact that the many advantages awaiting the prospective home and investment seekers in the Canadian West, were here idly broadcast by successful and satisfied adventurers, as well as by the increasing singing of her praises in almost every tongue and clime, yet the country is on the whole in its infancy. The march of improvement goes steadily on, and the near future holds out much greater inducements for those who are on the outlook for early opportunities. Greater achievements in every walk of human endeavor can be safely counted on within the next five years than that of which the country can boast for a period of ten at any time during its past short history.

Therefore, neither the advice of a philosopher or the foresight of a sage should be regarded by those desirous of making Western Canada their future home, as a necessary equipment to the encouragement of enterprise, progressiveness and thrift, which are the only necessary qualifications needed by any one who would succeed in this grand and glorious land of promise.

## "The Cuban Spy"

A large and appreciative audience greeted our local dramatic club when the curtain was raised in the opera house on Saturday night. To the mind of a representative of the Rustler, the playing vastly exceeded in stage performance that of many professional dramatic companies. The playing of difficult parts by Miss Roxie Rodeback and R. A. Gillies was of a high order and their efforts were frequently applauded by the audience.

The scene of the play is that of a blockade runner during the insurgent war in Cuba. The plot is well developed and the details which are fascinating, give zest to the entire play.

The role of Spanish officers were well taken Messrs. J. Anderson and W. Berryessa. Miss Roxie Rodeback starred in the role of the "The Cuban Spy" while she was ably supported by the "American" George Brewerton. Mrs. Evans, R. A. Gillies and Napier Smith gave frequent flashes of keen wit. Messrs. Gillies and Smith who played the parts of the Irish and the Dutch frequently brought down the house and they were closely followed by "Bridget Monahan".

The scenes in the last act were thrilling and exciting. The "Spy" and the American are ensconced in a public house on the outskirts of Havana where the Spanish captain who has cheated the "Spy" of her estates in Spain, seeks to destroy her. In this act he is foiled through the manliness of the Lieutenant.

Others who also acted parts were, Miss Ruby Stevens and Messrs. J. H. Smith, Royal Owen, Parley Van Wagoner, Roland Norton and Emery Barress.

Prof. Mental was greeted by a small audience on Tuesday evening, as the weather was far from satisfactory. Those who turned out expressed themselves as well pleased with the entertainment. The company plays again on Saturday night.

## CLIMATE.

To understand thoroughly the climate of Southern Alberta, one must be conversant with first, the isothermal winds that constantly blow northward and southward in the natural draw created at the foot of the Rockies; second the amount of aqueous vapor which escapes over the summit of the Rockies; third, the cyclonic winds which gather in the great Ameril can plains and spend themselves bouth east and west, and fourth the altitude of Southern Alberta.

Curious, yet true, these different forces of nature counteract each other, and the fact that we may have a storm on the day is no indication what ever what will follow on the next. Indeed the following hour we generally find ourselves bathed in warm, refreshing sunshine followed by the bamy breezes that savor of the coast and southern regions. The altitude, being so high, the climate is invariably dry and bracing, which, no doubt, leads so many with pulmonary diseases to come hither in quest of health which they invariably obtain.

The climate of Southern Alberta is one which seems to be adapted especially for agricultural pursuits and it is particularly to the climate that so many of our farmers owe there success.

## THE RAYMOND MERCANTILE CO., LTD.

The largest department store in the town is that of the Raymond Mercantile Co. Ltd. Under the management of H. S. Allen and D. A. Bennett, the store has made rapid strides. As this store is the pioneer business house of Raymond's early and prominent settlers, it supplied them with the necessities most suitable to pioneer life.

In this well-stocked trade emporium will be found groceries, feed and provisions, dry goods, gent's furnishing, hardware, crockery, paints and oils and farm implements of every description, including the International harvester machines, Studebaker wagons, and buggies, Cockshutt plows, McLaughlin buggies and the John Deere Plows.

In addition to the above lines a splendid line of furniture has been installed.

H. S. Allen is President and manager of the company and D. A. Bennett is vice-president and sec-treas.

The Military Band gave an open air concert last Saturday evening.

The recent rains have made a bumper crop an absolute certainty.

T. J. O'Brien was a business visitor at Lethbridge on Monday.

Miss S. Stacey, Miss M. Tomlinson and Miss M. Bennett of Magrath paid Raymond a visit on Sunday.

Special numbers of the Rustler may be obtained at the office. Call for some and assist distribute them. Ten cents per copy.

The closing exercises at the Academy were concluded on Friday night.

The scenery surrounding Raymond is much more picturesque than many towns that are located at a greater distance from the summit of the Rockies. Winding here and there throughout the valley flows the St. Mary's river, which heads in the Rockies in Montana.

In the distance one sees the rugged outline of the tapering peaks of the Rockies, which makes the dividing line between Alberta and British Columbia. The colossal mountains form ever a romantic and rugged western scene that attracts tourists from many parts of the world.

## A CHALLENGE.

A newspaper baseball team will be formed. Imagine our genial friend Fred Burton, twisting himself out of shape to knock spots off the Lethbridge Herald, or W. J. Westran catching the News on the fly, or W. S. Berryessa sliding home on a corner or T. B. Brandon trying to get a low grounder on the Globe, or H. J. Wright looking for a black diamond, or Frank Steele stealing a base for a joke. Will the Lethbridge printers be scared off the field?

## SPORT NOTES.

Owing to the unsettled weather no game was played in the Southern League on the 24th.

The locals are practising hard and will give the leaders a good struggle for the championship.

Calgary walloped the Eskimos severely this week. Saskatoon berry pickers developed a decided taste for Winnipeg berries too. The last will soon be first.

Raymond did not go to Cardston on the 24th for a soccer game. They do not care for slush.

Cardston is betting two to one that she will beat Magrath in their first league. Raymond will hold the money.

## Local News Items

A. J. Mercer of Magrath was in town last Sunday.

Mayor Wooley and Bishop Harker of Magrath were visitors at the Conference last week.

Frank Steele reporter of the Magrath Pioneer, represented that paper at the conference.

Thos Duce of Cardston represented the Presidency of the Alberta Stake of Zion at the Conference.

President Allen has disposed of his large departmental store at Cardston to a company headed by Mr. Steed.

Dr. Amos is boosting the local baseball club. He is issuing score cards well illustrated with business advertisements.

One of Alma Carter's sons at Mammoth was run over by a wagon containing a load of stones this week. He sustained a fractured collar bone as well as two ribs. He is now reported to be able to sit up.

The executive of the Agricultural society met on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock for the purpose of arranging matters for the coming fall exhibition. A committee was appointed to prepare the prize list and receive tenders for the printing of same.

The poultry exhibition houses will be remodelled and a provision will be made for a bleachers' stand. Everyone expressed a desire to get out and work so as to make the Raymond exhibition the best in the province.

Provision will be made for district exhibits. We would welcome all of the southern provincial districts in this competition. Liberal prizes will be offered.

# History of the Growth of Raymond

(continued from page 3)

mention that Raymond is one town in Western Canada to which the eastern departmental



T. J. O'BRIEN

stores can offer no inducements for trade, the prices prevailing in the various stores here, being much lower for equal classes of merchandise than practically every town in the Territories.



A. F. McDUFFEE PHM. B.

Besides being the headquarters of the Knight Sugar Company, Raymond is the place of business for several extensive ranching and farming companies, principal among which are the Alberta Land & Stock Company and the Knight Ranching Company.



L. D. KING

The education of the young is a cardinal principal among the "Mormons" wherever they may be, and here school accommodations for the 600 pupils already enrolled has been provided for at a cost of \$40,000. An excellent staff of 12 teachers are now engaged and further additions to the staff are contemplated by the School Board, composed of T. O. King, J. G. Allred, E. B. Hicks, J. W. Evans and D. A. Bennet.

(THE END)



## FAMOUS BRITISH ADMIRAL

Tells What Zam-Buk Did For Him

Many famous persons have testified to the great value of Zam-Buk, and amongst the most recent is Admiral Rodney M. Lloyd. Writing from the Royal Naval Club, Portsmouth, England, Admiral Lloyd says:

"I have found Zam-Buk most reliable for healing cuts and abrasions; while for the relief of skin irritation it is invaluable."

Another famous user of Zam-Buk is Mr. Frank Seudamore, the War Correspondent, who supplied Canadian papers with their despatches during the Boer War. Mr. Seudamore says: "Some poisonous dye on my underclothing came in contact with a small ulcer on my leg and blood poisoning followed. My medical treatment did not seem to do any good, as ulcer after ulcer broke out, until my left leg from knee to foot was one mass of sores. I had seventeen deep ulcers at one time. I could not put my foot to the ground, and was really in a pitiful state. A friend advised Zam-Buk, and I applied this herbal balm. It was really wonderful how it soothed the pain and aching and gave me ease."

"I continued with it, leaving off all other treatment, and at the end of a week's treatment my leg was not like the same. A few boxes of Zam-Buk healed all the sores, and bit by bit my healthy skin covered the places which had been so deeply pitted and scarred by ulceration and blood poisoning. The limb is now perfectly healthy, and without marks of the old ulcers. For this splendid result I have only Zam-Buk to thank."

Zam-Buk is a cure for piles, eczema, cold cracks or chaps, ulcers, ringworm, poison, cuts, abscesses, burns, children's rashes, abrasions, and for all skin injuries and diseases. All drug stores and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse imitations and substitutes.

## Boys! Baseball Outfit Free



Boys! We are giving a dandy Baseball Outfit positively FREE exactly the same as shown in the above cut. It consists of a Fielder's glove and Catcher's mitt, both made of good horsehide leather, a regulation size ball, a good strong mask and a regular Baseball cap. Send today for \$4.50 worth of our high-grade embossed postcards, printed in lovely colors and gold. These sell like hot cakes at 6 for 10c; all our agents say so. When sold, return us the money, and we will send you the above outfit all charges paid. Any words on the money will be changed. THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. R.P., Winnipeg, Canada.

## AN ARTIST PRINCE

Prince Paul Troubetzkoy, the sculptor, is the brother of Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy, the portrait painter who married Amelie Rives, and both are sons of an American mother, who was Miss Ada Winans. Prince Paul refused to enter the army when he had arrived at the required age, and determined to be an artist. He studied in various art schools in Europe, always quarrelling with the teachers, but winning honors and medals persistently. At length he was appointed professor of sculpture in the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts in Moscow, where he began his instructorship by throwing out of the class rooms all the antique statues that the students had been using for models and substituting for them living models. Just now the prince has a number of his works on exhibition in New York, at the museum of the Hispanic Society, among them busts of Tolstoy, Bernard Shaw, and even of several beautiful American women.

Diamonds may be black as well as white, and some are blue, red, brown, yellow, green, pink, and orange; but there is no violet diamond, although in addition to amethysts, there are sapphires, rubies and garnets of that color.

**TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY**  
For Red, Weak, Watery Eyes  
**AND GRANULATED LIDS**  
Murine Doesn't Smart! Soothes Eye Pain  
Murine Eye Remedy, 1 oz. 25c, 3 oz. \$1.00.  
Murine Eye Salve, in Aspic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00.  
EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL  
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

**A New Horse or Kendall's Spavin Cure?**  
Warren, Ont., Feb. 11th.  
"I had a horse that had a spavin for a long time and I had tried nearly every kind of medicine when a neighbor told me to use Kendall's Spavin Cure, which I did and it acted wonderfully."

M. ROSENTHAL.  
Kendall's Spavin Cure is a standard remedy for all Swellings, Soft Bunions and Lameness in horse and man.

Used the world over for 40 years. Every farmer, stockman, expressman, livery proprietor and horse owner generally should keep it always on hand.

It is a bottle for \$5. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse"—or write us.

DR. R. J. KENDALL CO., 56 Enosburg Falls, Vermont.

**MY VARICOSE VEINS**  
WERE CURED COMPLETELY BY  
**ABSORBINE**

DR. J. C. WATSON, 1000 Broadway, New York City.  
"I have been suffering from varicose veins for many years, and have tried every remedy known to me, but without success. I have now used Absorbine, and my veins are completely cured. I can now walk and stand without pain. I am very grateful to you for the discovery of this wonderful remedy."

## FASHIONS AND FANCIES

THOSE long-handled bags are increasing in favor. Now, some of the cords from which they dangle are long enough to wind around and around the arm or swing from the shoulder and still let the bag fall low on the skirt. Here is an excellent example of the ones that are coming in. It is of silk, handsomely embroidered and beaded and is finished at the bottom with tails. The silk matches the gown in color, a deep, rather bright blue. Near the foot of the skirt there is a deep band of black satin, and above the embroidery there is a black chiffon



Gray Silk Voile Gown, With Silver Embroidery

tulle embroidered around the open V with beads. There is a single row of silk roses along a girde. The hat is of shirred net trimmed with lace and a band of velvet and a garland of roses. The crown is silk.

The first instalments of spring trimmings which came out of the counters gave promise of riotous luxury in ornamentations throughout the wardrobe for the coming season. And every fresh consignment has kept up the standard of richness and artistic effect. The great prevalence of beadwork, of silk embroideries in Oriental coloring and of tinsel effects are largely accountable for the beauty of these trimmings. Bandings are being made much of in these first harbingers of dress garnishments, and they range in width all the way from two inches to half a yard. Black and white net embroidered lavishly with tiny beads and tassels in Persian colors are among the newest things. The tinsels are sometimes worked in solid patterns against a background of tessellated, cracked or leaded glass effect which is wrought with the beads. A great many coral beads are employed, and the chalk white ones in black net and jet ones on white net are very much in evidence. Copper tinsel is also popular. Some of the beadwork is American Indian in kind, but it is done in the tones that are characteristic of the Orient or of modern fashions. The Brussels net bandings that come in all the widths mentioned run through a wide variety of designs and coloring. Not only beads, silk and tinsel are used on them, but bugles and jewels—anything at all that will give the effect sought. And they come light or dark. Some of these bandings cost as high as \$25 a yard. With skirt bands costing as much as this and even more, it is fortunate that skirts are narrow, and the outlook remains good for them to remain so.

Among the trimmings are also included a great variety of overdress arrangements in the way of tunics, waists, chemises, jackets, scarfs and garnishments intended to outline yokes and cover the waist more or less, according to what is wanted. Some of the new tunics are going to rehabilitate those gowns later on, if they are not already doing so. Many of them are all ready to slip into. Band fringes are also figuring prominently, and especially for the black and white schemes there are chalk white fringes and chalk white with black ones. The superposing of fabrics and colors promises to continue as one of the leading traits of the dressing. In looking over materials it seems as though by far the larger part of them were transparent. Among the light colored trimmings for evening gowns, which come also in bandings of many widths, the loveliest of delicate color schemes are worked out. There are raised flowers, flowers on fine net come in tiny beads that are dainty enough for a fairy's frock. It is one of the features of the present style in trimming that very thin and very heavy ones are all in vogue. Some of the padded work is coarse and heavy to a degree and its antithesis is seen in the fine silk laces such as blond and chantilly in the finest of mesh and work.

Some of the new bandeaux are wide enough for caps especially the double ones that are binged with a big cabochon at each ear and which may be worn all around the head or double across the front. One of the kind in which each band at its widest part is at least 2 1/2 inches wide is of imitation shell inset with gold and rhinestones. The cut work of the shell is in cobweb pattern. A plain imitation shell bandeau of the kind is cut in Valkyrie's wing shapes. This has a plain cabochon at each side.

One kind of this skirt is a most radical one. Standing still no one would suspect anything greatly out of the usual in its lines. It is when steps are taken that it reveals its real nature. A somewhat saucer expression of the same fashion has a front a 1 back panel that passes between the ankles. This skirt is more or less like the Turkish or harem skirt, as fashion folks are liking to call it. And for hard walking in the country it certainly has advantages. When bicycling was a craze, a decade or more ago, this Turkish skirt became very familiar. Some of the most radical of the new skirts remind elderly women who remember the bloomer movement of Civil

## THE RAYMOND RUSTLER

War days of the skirt of that name, which was possibly the most hideous thing that civilized woman ever accepted. The bloomer skirt was invented by Elizabeth Smith Miller, daughter of the famous abolitionist, Gerrit Smith, of Northern New York. She, in the first enthusiasm of discovery of what she believed to be a solution of the clothes question for women, showed it to Mrs. Bloomer, who edited a paper in Rome, N.Y. Mrs. Bloomer accepted the new skirt eagerly and exploited it in her journal, giving it her name.

Until Marie Antoinette's day it is said that round kerchiefs were the rule, but one day the Queen said that she thought square ones would be much nicer, and presto! handkerchiefs were square, and square they are still. After this event at the Trianon an edict was issued that "handkerchiefs manufactured in this realm shall be as long as their width," and with the overthrow of empire the square handkerchief ushered in then by royal authority remained unharmed and unchallenged.

Turbans are strong just now, as they are apt to be in midseason, and huge hats with lofty crowns and flaring brims are also conspicuous. Simple effects in trimmings are the thing, but there is nothing simple about the prices which these demure trimmings cost. Paris correspondents tell us that agrettes are being a great deal used and this looks as though the flat effects that we have been seeing about as abundantly as the towering ones would give place to flyaway effects. Trimmings of the day seem to be used with an idea of bringing out the lines of the hat—a fashion that is too often swamped by other and less artistic ones. Lace is used very freely in the models being turned out now, and it is employed in veiling effects about as much as it has been. Napoleon shapes with high turned brims are prevalent and broad flat models with simple garnitures. The new hats show more of the wearer's hair than the ones made for the winter. This is not to say that the head and face have passed their entire eclipse and come out into the open again, but there is enough change for the better to warrant the hope that the millinery extinguisher's career is to be short. Many of the small hats of more or less cap or hood shape are brimless or nearly so. So far the majority of the big hats are black, notwithstanding the rage for colors in other departments. Curled feathers are one of the old time favorites that are again beginning to have their chance, and with memories of stiff, awkward plumes that looked as if it had been dragged through storm and stress the curls are refreshing.

## FRANCE A PARADISE FOR LAZY SCHOOLBOYS

THE small boy who has to go to school in Canada looks upon the small boy who has to go to school in France with something of the envy with which Lazarus may have looked upon Dives. It is the question of holidays which constitutes the difference in favor of the lad who attends a public school of instruction in the French republic.

The schoolboys of France have more holidays than work-days in the year, and in fact lies the grievance of the Canadian youngster. The average boy, be he a native of Winnipeg or a child of Timbuctoo, is more fond of a holiday than he is of a work-day, theorists and moralists to the contrary notwithstanding. And the more holidays he has the better terms is he on with himself and all the world.



Gray Silk Gown, With Silver Embroidered Trimmings

Two hundred and six holidays in the year, as against one hundred and fifty-nine school-days! That's the record of public instruction in France. To begin with, there is the regular midsummer holiday, which covers a period of six days. That's pretty good for a starter. Then there are the Sundays. They are holidays, of course, every where; but they count an additional fifty-two days. Then ten days are allowed for the proper celebration of Christmas and New Year's. To be thoroughly observant of the great feast of Easter, fifteen days are given. Thursday is a holiday, and that means fifty-two more days of no labor. All Saints' comes in for three days' holiday; St. Charlemagne, two days; Shrove Tuesday and Ash Wednesday, two days; Whitsuntide, three days, and three days to make merry when the national fete in July rolls round. The rest of the year the children are supposed to study.

## THE PRETZEL

THE pretzel is capable of infinite possibilities in the matter of shape. It shows almost as many forms as do the leaves of trees. The construction of the pretzel may be not inaptly described in sailor terms. Its peculiar shape is attained in this way. A light is taken in a roll of dough and the ends are given a half-twist and brought back upon the opposite sides of the light. This process gives to the pretzel a heart-shaped appearance, but no one ever ventured to hint that any sentimental reason existed for assigning this shape to such a prosaic thing as a pretzel. When the pretzel has been duly "varnished," it is subjected to a process of salting, and the thing is complete.

## THE MODERN BUSINESS MAN

A Change of Methods

"New ideas" are almost always old ideas put in a more terse, more clean-cut, more forcible way.

Darwin's great idea of natural selection had been in the air for a long time before he formulated it. Galton's law of inheritance had been vaguely felt by dozens of thinkers before him. Nietzsche's idea of slave-morality and master-morality goes back in origin many centuries. So with "new ideas" in business. They are the old liquid ideas crystallized out. "Reason-why advertising" was a big business idea of this kind. Another was "intensive management." The latest is "scientific management." It is a principle that is vaguely felt by all business men and in most businesses vaguely applied. But it can only be for the general commercial good that it should be formulated and recognized as a business essential of a definite practical character capable of definite practical application.

The principle might be thus stated: There is always a best way of doing routine work, and it is the immediate business of the executive to discover it, formulate it, and make it standard. Usually this is left to the initiative of the workman or clerk, or the foreman or head clerk. But the "new idea" makes this a function of the executive.

For instance, there is a great catering concern in London which is universally known as a splendid organization and dividend machine. But it is not so generally known how minutely the actions of subordinates are directed from the executive offices. Even such a tiny detail as the best way of laying a table has been studied and made standard; each waiter or waitress is required to lay a table in that particular way. So that when a girl is transferred from one branch to another she finds the details of routine exactly the same. There is nothing for her to unlearn and waste time in unlearning.

That is scientific management. With a certain multiple-shop company the window-dressing of each shop is practically all done from headquarters. An expert sits in a London office and makes plans for every shop in the chain. Detailed instructions are sent to each branch, and the branch acts out the standard window. That again is scientific management.

But the principle goes much further—into the routine of every factory and office. Among the workers in a mill there will be some who work slowly and some who work quickly. It does not follow that the latter are using up more body energy; they are in most cases economizing over little motions that are wasteful. The scientific manager goes to watch the skillful worker and study exactly what he does and why he does it. He times him with a stop-watch; finds out how and why time is lost over the routine stoppages of the loom. From that he arrives at the best method of working, and has it explained to the slow and wasteful workers. His endeavor is to make the best way the standard way.

Bricklaying sounds a most unpromising field for business research. But as astonishing results have accrued from the application of a keen, trained intellect to the detailed study of the motions used in the handling and laying of bricks. Even in shovelling there has been found a research field of peculiar interest and practical value. Of course, the navy and the gang foreman consider that the old-established ways of working must be the right ways. But the scientific manager goes to work on experiments with shovels of different sizes and weights and shapes, and finds out which one and which way of working will make the easiest work for the normally built man. Then it is his business to make the new way of working the standard.

In the office there are the same opportunities for standardizing as in the factory. A certain firm required all its shorthand typists to fill in a printed schedule of the number of letters they took down; the letters, postcards, telegrams, memoranda, etc.; they typed the odd bits of envelope-addressing and parcel-wrapping they carried out. Graduated marks were awarded for each kind of work, and from that it was deduced what should be the normal day's work of a typist, and how much it cost the house to send out a letter, postcard, or parcel.

Naturally, such a test revealed a big difference in the capacities of different typists. It was then the business of the executive to study the quickest ways of working without extra expenditure of energy, and have the slowest workers instructed.

But a research of that kind goes further. It may show that the fault lies not with the typist but with the planning of the office. Perhaps some of the subordinates waste too much time in moving about to find papers or collect memoranda. It may show the desirability of installing an overhead "railway" system such as will be found in

Thousands of mothers can testify to the virtue of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, because they know from experience how useful it is.



## No Longer Has Cold or Catarrh

Dear Sirs,—I have been in the drug business for over six years, and as at up-to-date druggist I have a deep-seated antipathy to certain kinds of medicines. However, being a sufferer from Catarrh and noticing the enormous sale of Catarrhzone, actuated by motives of curiosity I opened and tried a small 2 cent package of Catarrhzone. By the time I had finished it and one of the 1 cent size outfits of Catarrhzone, I was completely cured. That was eight months ago, and I have never since even had a cold. I consider Catarrhzone an indispensable remedy in every household.

(Signed) Lawrence Mead, Brockville, Ont.

Catarrhzone is sold under guarantee in 25c, 50c, and \$1 sizes. Get it from your dealer.

the counting house of at least one London departmental store.

It may also disclose the point that the fault lies with one of the minor executives. Instead of reading through his morning's pile of letters by himself, and when he has decided on the answer to each calling in the stenographer, he has the stenographer idle while he reads through each letter in her presence. I have seen two men, with a similar pile of letters to answer, spend respectively about a quarter of an hour and over an hour in dictating. Small time wastes, trivial in themselves, make up astonishingly in the course of a year.

Some firms take the step of standardizing their letters. Printed instructions are drawn up by the executive as to the exact way in which names and addresses shall be typed, the letter spaced out and the ending worded. Rules are given as to capital letters, punctuation and so on. Further, the general tone of the letters is outlined, so that there shall be a broad house policy running through all of them. Each stenographer and each writer of letters is required to study the printed instructions.

That is scientific management. The specific applications of the broad idea are endless. There is a best way of doing every piece of routine work in factory, office, or shop, and the scientific manager makes it his business to study the routine in detail, once and over with his subordinates, arrive at the right way. If he himself cannot spare the time, he briefs an expert from outside to make the investigation. Then the right way is made the standard way until such time as improvements are suggested.

As will be seen, the "new idea" is only an old idea formulated, crystallized out. Efficiency—that word of which we have always been a bit afraid. But it is a real thing, and as experimental tests have proved, to recognize how efficiency can be made a practical word.

Scientific observation—experiment—deduction—standardization.

## ONE TOO MANY

In the early years of the reign of the late King Leopold of Belgium a seventh son was born to a Brussels woman and when the king heard of it and was told that the boy was the seventh son to the family he asked to be the baby's godfather. Ever since then every seventh son born in Brussels has had the same honor, and the mothers have received gifts in keeping with their station in life. King Albert, in carrying out the old usage a short time ago had some difficulty because the seventh son was a twin. He could not stand for both boys, because that would give the family two Alberts. The result was found by Queen Elizabeth, who suggested that her little son, the Duke of Brabant, be the godfather of the eighth boy, who consequently received the name of Leopold.

## A CITY WITHIN A CITY

In Augsburg, Germany, there is a little city in the heart of the city shut in all by itself with two gates and named the "Fuggerei." It is called because the 106 houses within it were built with money left by Fuggerei, the wealthy sixteenth-century banker. When he died, he directed that these houses should be built and then given to poor aged families for four marks and twelve pfennigs rental a year, which is exactly one American dollar. They have four rooms and kitchen, with a little front garden and a little garden behind.

One of the strangest prizes offered by the French Academy of Science is \$20,000 for the person who discovers a method of communication between planets.

**Shiloh's Cure**  
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs.

Notice the way the Buttons are put on to stay and the method of double stitching used on all E. of R. Garments.

These are only just two of the many strong features that are the cause of the great popularity of

**KING of the ROAD OVERALLS**

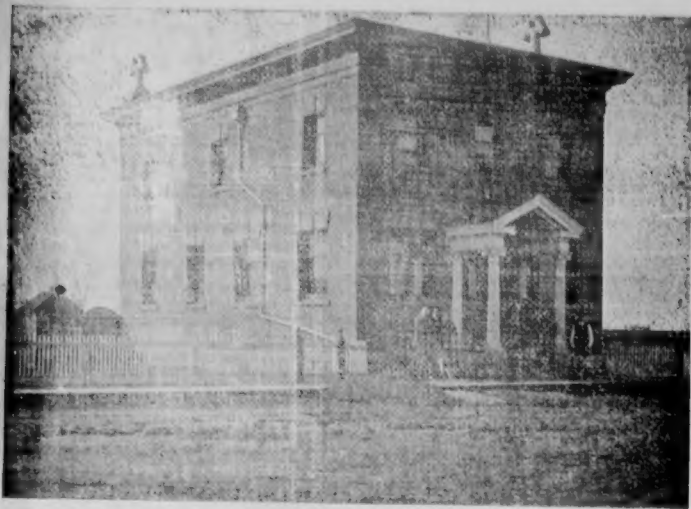
(THE BETTER KIND!)

There are many other strong features, such as the high bib, the generous plan on which they are built, giving perfect ease in movement to the wearer; and the excellence of the material. But ask your dealer for the brand and see for yourself what overall perfection is, the wearer, and the excellence of the material.

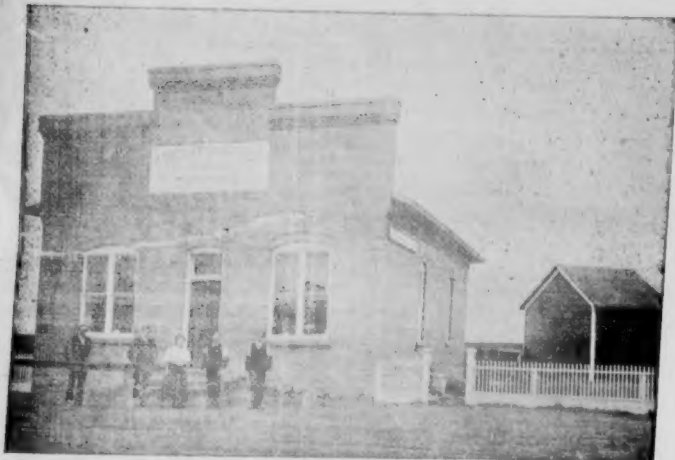
**R. J. Whita & Co., Ltd.**

Wholesale Distributors, Winnipeg





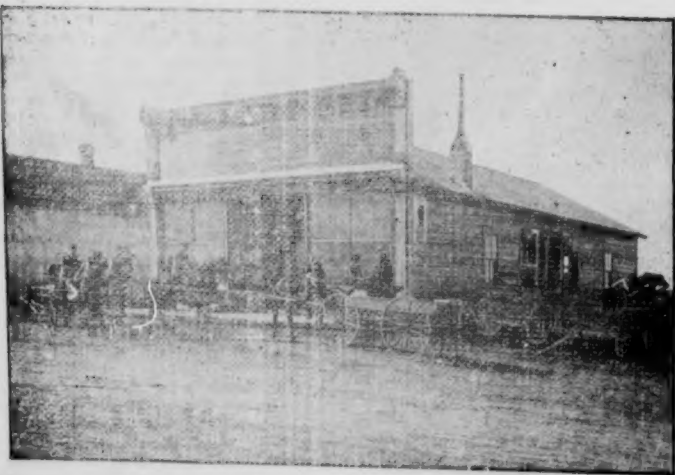
BANK OF MONTREAL, RAYMOND.



KNIGHTS SUGAR CO.'S OFFICE, RAYMOND



PART OF KING BROS. STORE, RAYMOND



C. O. O. F. HALL, RAYMOND



EXCELSIOR CO. LTD. BLOCK, RAYMOND



RAYMOND HOTEL AND MERCANTILE BLOCK

## Beet Sugar Manufacturing in Southern Alberta

[continued from page 1]

house, lime kiln, storage rooms and beet sheds, while a three story boarding house for the men has also been put up.

The raising of sugar beets for this factory was put well under way this season by the farmers of this district; the crop, despite the drawbacks incidental to any new cultivation and more especially in a new country, being raised successfully and giving ample promises of being in future year the best crops of the district. The cultivation of sugar beets is horticultural rather than agriculture, and what few failures there have been were due altogether to the lack of preparation given the soil and the unpreparedness of the farmer to attend to the crop at the period—that of thinning and weeding. This year the amount of work demanded in weeding was augmented by the springing up of a great quantity of volunteer grain from last year's crop, a difficulty for which steps have been taken to prevent a repetition.

The sugar making season begins usually towards the end of October, and depends for its length upon the tonnage of beets brought in. The Raymond factory requires 400 tons for twenty four hours run, at which rate this season's supply will last for about sixty days, although it is expected that treble this run will be provided for in future seasons. Of sugar, two million pounds is this season's estimated output.

The extraction of the finished product from the beet, is an interesting chemical process from the time the beet leaves the sheds until the dry sugar is sacked and ready for shipment, requiring only seven hours. The beet sheds, of which there are five at the factory, with a total capacity of 6,000 tons, are built with floors of an inverted "V" shape, allowing the beets to fall when required into cement troughs in which a stream of water keeps running. In these troughs the beets are taken by the water to the beet wheel in the factory, being partly washed en route, the wheel raising and dumping them into the washing vat, where a set of paddles keep them in motion, removing all the earthy matter and washing them clean. This prepares them for the slicer, in which they are raised and cut into "V" shape strips of about one-sixteenth of an inch thick, these strips being technically termed "cosettes." These cosettes are passed into the first of a series of steel cylinders, of which there are fourteen set in a circle and termed a battery, each cylinder being capable of holding two and one half tons. In these the sugar content and a number of soluble mineral salts are removed by solution in heated water, the liquid passing from one cylinder to another and over fresh cosettes until a solution is obtained equal in sugar percentage to that of the beet juice itself, about ten percent.

From the battery the solution is pumped into the carbonating tanks, where freshly burned lime and carbonic acid gas is introduced, forming insoluble salts of the impurities, as the mineral salts referred to are called, allowing them to be filtered out. What few impurities have escaped this process are then precipitated by sulphuric dioxide gas and removed by filtration, leaving a pure solution of sugar, a very thin syrup.

## History of the Growth of Raymond

[continued from page 1]

vantage of the district, and both parties to the agreement have faithfully fulfilled their obligations.

Thus was the town of Raymond founded, called such after Mr. Raymond Knight, son of the founder. In September the townsite was laid out and dedicated by Apostle Taylor, a few families moving in that fall and a few isolated houses going up for the pioneers, while three thousand acres of prairie sod was turned over for the first crop. The following summer saw settlement grow into a village, McHenry Fairbanks being the first Overseer.

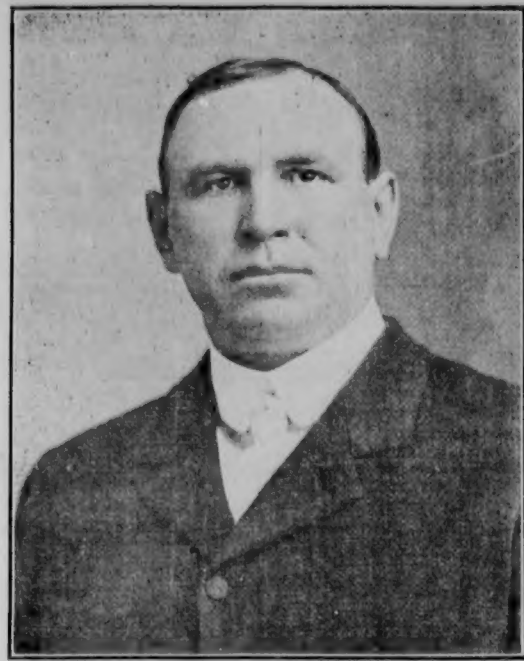
The immigration, principally from Utah, came in in an increasing flow until the next spring the village boundaries had been outgrown and an agitation was commenced toward securing large municipal power from the Legislature. A census was taken, showing the population to be 841 at the beginning of March, and on the fourth of that month, at a rate-payers' meeting it was resolved that incorporation be asked for. At that time Mr. Edward McCarthy was Overseer and did much in promoting the movement towards incorporation. As the spring session of the Legislature drew near the citizens were active in incorporating the town was signed by the Lieutenant Governor.

The first civic election was held on August 13th, Mr. Charles McCarthy, pioneer citizen, merchant and rancher, being chosen as Mayor, with Messrs. T. Owen King, A. E. Moor, R. H. McDuffee, M. B. Hicks, F. B. Rolston and C. W. Lamb as Councillors, their return being unopposed. At the nominating convention it was shown that of the rate payers eligible as councillors, thirty five out of three hundred on the assessment list were British subjects, an objection of the "American Invasion."

To day, Raymond has a fixed population of over two thousand people, housed in comfortable, modern dwellings, practically every head of a family being a land owner. Four large departmental stores, grocery stores, hotel, restaurants, butcher shop, drug store, implement agencies, milliner, jeweler, laundries and blacksmiths, each doing a large business locally and with neighboring settlements are established, while other trades and callings are well represented. A branch of the Bank of Montreal opened in 1905, the Bell Telephone Company has just established a municipal north and south. Two resident physicians make Raymond their headquarters, and a local company has been organized a 50 lamp electric light system. It is a fact worthy of record.

[continued on page 5]

This syrup is now taken to the first of four immense evaporators, where under a vacuum it is boiled down, passing from one evaporator to the other and leaving the last one a thick heavy syrup. The final process is then done in



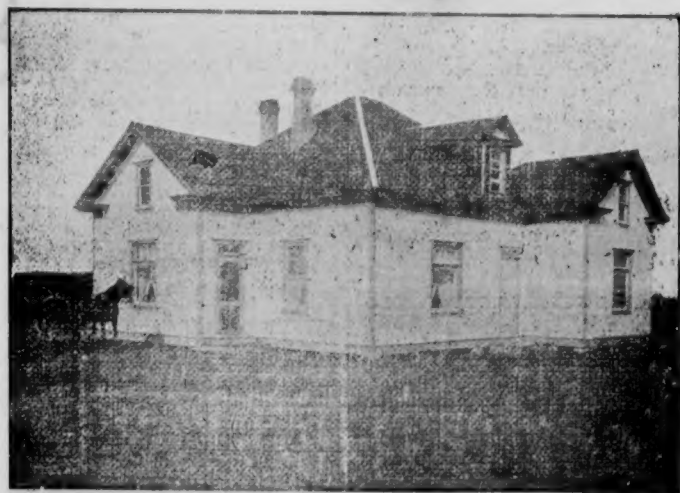
RAYMOND KNIGHT, (After whom the Town is named.)



Residence of H. S. ALLEN



Residence of DR. J. ELMER AMOS



Residence of EDWARD SMITH



RAYMOND'S HUNTING TROPHIES



## Raymond Girl Wins Second Prize in the Morning Albertan, (Calgary,) Prize Story in School Children's Competition

The following story was written by Miss Clare Welby Allen, of the Raymond Public Schools, which appeared in the Morning Albertan's Anniversary Number issued February 28th, 1911, for which the second prize was awarded. This is something the citizens of Raymond should be proud of, as there were numerous contestants, from all over the Province, and one of our own school girls succeeded in capturing this prize.

### AN INDUSTRIAL PRAIRIE TOWN

(Prize story in School Children's Competition, written by Clare Welby Allen, Raymond, Alta.)

Among all the many towns which are rising up like mushrooms on the vast Canadian prairie, special mention must be given to Raymond, the only sugar-city as yet in Western Canada. Here, some nine years ago, a party of our enterprising neighbors from over the border came to inspect the soil. They found on examination that it was most suitable for the cultivation of sugar-beets.

A company was then organized and the eager settlers located on their claims, then the great work began. The land was broken and plowed nine inches deep and the discs, harrows, seeders, etc., were busily at work. Soon a huge factory rose in their midst, with all the most modern machinery at a cost of half a million dollars.

The seeding began in April and by June the beets were ready to be thinned. The fields were soon crowded with men, women and children, crawling on their hands and knees, all busily employed. However, this proving too tedious for the white man, the yellow labor was tried, but without success. The work was then given to the Indians, who, with their stolid natures, have proved to be the most successful.

Now he may be seen the Indian with his squaw and papoose, during the beet season, busily at work and their picturesque dress adds beauty to the scene.

Immediately after thinning the cultivating and weeding commences. Here all hands are employed, the blood and Cree Indians working in perfect harmony with their one-time enemy, the white man. After this, the Indians return to their respective reservations.

With the fall of the year the Indians, with his camp is once more amongst us. This time for the pulling and toping of the beets, which are now ready for hauling from the fields to the storage sheds.

From the sheds the beets are carried by little water channels to the washing drums. After being washed, they are conveyed in an elevator to the cutter, which cuts them into strips. These strips are run into vessels known as the batteries, where they are treated with hot water to extract the sugar. The batteries are arranged in a circle and connected by pipes, so the water that washes out the sugar may flow through all the vessels.

The hot water which holds the sugar in solution is called saccharine syrup. This syrup contains many impurities, mostly being particles of beetroot and so it is passed into the settling tank, where it remains until most of the impurities have sunk to the bottom.

The refuse or pulp, which is left after the extraction of the sugar, flows into a pit where it is retained until spring. It is then fed to the cattle, and has been found to be a most nutritious article of diet.

But to return to the sugar making. When the syrup is clear it is drawn off and treated in filter presses. From the presses, the syrup goes to the carbonating tanks, where it is purified with a solution of lime. It is then charged with carbonic acid gas.

The syrup then goes to the sulphur tanks where it is bleached and is again treated with lime and carbonic acid.

From the sulphur tanks, the syrup is run into the mechanical filters by means of which all dirt is removed. The syrup is then pumped into a huge coker, known as the grosse, where, by heat, it is concentrated and crystallized.

The mixture of molasses and sugar from the grosse or crystallizers is then dropped into a tank in which is a shaft. To this shaft is attached a number of arms or paddles. This shaft is kept turning, and the paddles kept mixing the sugar, also preventing it from solidifying. This is known as the mixer.

From the mixer, the molasses and sugar is passed into a centrifugal machine. This drives the molasses through a screen, while the sugar crystals remain. It is then washed with blue-water until it is pure white, afterwards being conveyed to the driers or granulators.

These are two huge drums, one over the other. The top one is heated by having a radiator at one end, and a fan at the other by means of which the hot air is drawn through, and the drums turning all the time, being laid at an angle of sixty degrees. The sugar passes and falls through, the hot air until it falls into the second drum granulator where it is dried. This lower granulator has a steam drum inside and the sugar falling on the steam drum dries it thoroughly.

It then passes into a nopper from where it is sacked and weighed ready for despatch to all parts of Western Canada.

The Knight Sugar Company besides being manufacturers of sugar, deal largely in cattle and horses, having extensive ranches in the southern part of the province.

While relating the beet industry, one must not forget the great irrigation system. The water is carried over the land by ditches, all connected with the canal which runs east and west through the town. All lands may be watered, from the acre garden lot to the thousands of acres. Here children may be seen happily playing, fishing and wading, while their parents are energetically watering their garden plots. Last, but not least, it has its use to mother on washing day;

the water being so soft, having its source in the mountains.

Raymond is situated on the A. R. & I. railway. There are two trains daily and being only eighteen miles south of Lethbridge, there is a ready market for the produce. At the depot, there are two large elevators, the Alberta Pacific and Ellison Flour Mills elevator, and a huge stock yard, from which are shipped large herds of cattle that have been fed on beet pulp, to all parts of the world.

The installation of the electric light into the houses has proved an acquisition. The streets are also well lighted with electricity.

The town itself is in the form of a wheel, each spoke of the wheel being a street. One spoke takes us to the Victoria Park, where all sports are played, and where the agricultural fair is held. Every year it has been a great success, all taking part, and each trying to win the various prizes which are so generously given by the town for the best piece of workmanship. Children with their school work all competing. Mothers with their sewing, baking, fancy work, chickens, ducks, turkeys, and all kinds of dairy produce. The horses are a great feature and attract many people from the neighboring towns to the fair, which all tend to make it a huge success. The fair is open three days and the exhibits are always well worthy of praise.

Another spoke of the wheel leads one to the beautiful public school, which is one of the finest and most up-to-date brick building in Southern Alberta.

From the hub of the wheel we turn our steps westward, leaving the Bank of Montreal, a beautiful brick building and the Knight Sugar Company's offices, also of brick, to the Academy. It has only recently been erected, and is second to none in the country with its imposing appearance.

Turning again, we take a spoke to the Church of the Latter Day Saints, of which the people of the town are mostly members. In fact, Raymond owes its origin to the people of this church, as the elders and officials were the first to cross the borders.

From the Church of the Latter Day Saints can be seen a cozy little church dedicated to the Episcopal ministry. However, the members are few and among them may be found Catholics, Baptists, Church of England, Methodists, and quite a few Jews and Chinese, who have been converted to the Christian faith.

There is in the course of erection a brick building to be occupied by a wood turner, for the manufacture of doors, sashes, windows, etc.

The knitting factory has been in progress for some years, where the girls knit all of the woollen garments.

Scattered throughout the town are brick stores and again one will see a brick villa proudly raising its head above its humble wooden neighboring edifices.

The brick industry is most important, as nearly all of the bricks used for inside walls are made here, while the finished brick come from Calgary.

Raymond is also the proud possessor of a water system. It was commenced, and finished in the summer and fall of 1910. Now people have the great advantage of the water in their homes. No more hauling water in barrels, 40 below zero, no more frozen tanks—all is comfort and contentment.

Then there is the weekly paper, called "The Raymond Hustler," which goes to press on Thursday, and is issued on Friday.

The grain, too, is grown here extensively. Large fields are to be seen all over, full of grain, nodding their golden heads gracefully in the evening breeze. The first prize was won for spring wheat, from this district, at the Spokane Exhibition. The fall wheat must be mentioned, the soil here is especially adapted to its success.

What grander sight can there be than to see the great threshing machines making their way from field to field threshing the grain? It is then hauled to the elevators.

The Ellison Flour Mills now have a busy time, taking in the majority of the wheat grown here, where it is then milled and sent to all parts of the globe.

Mention should be made of the opera house, which in itself is quite a palatial structure. The auditorium is nicely furnished with tip-up chairs and is capable of seating several thousand. The floor is specially adapted for dancing, being laid upon spring, and can also be elevated for performance. The stage is so roomy that it can be used as a skating rink when required. We have seen night baseball with light in the park, all these companies being by making a stop at Raymond.

Everything that is necessary to work with all classes of implements that are needed on or off the farm can be purchased in the stores, thus keeping the money rolling about the town.

The mayor, with his councilors, form no small part in the promotion of the town. Every year, an election takes place, and all interested themselves in procuring votes for their favorite candidates.

There is talk of a new railroad coming through this town in the near future. If this becomes an accomplished fact, it will facilitate trade and make it so brisk that Raymond may vie with other towns in becoming one of the principal centers of Southern Alberta.

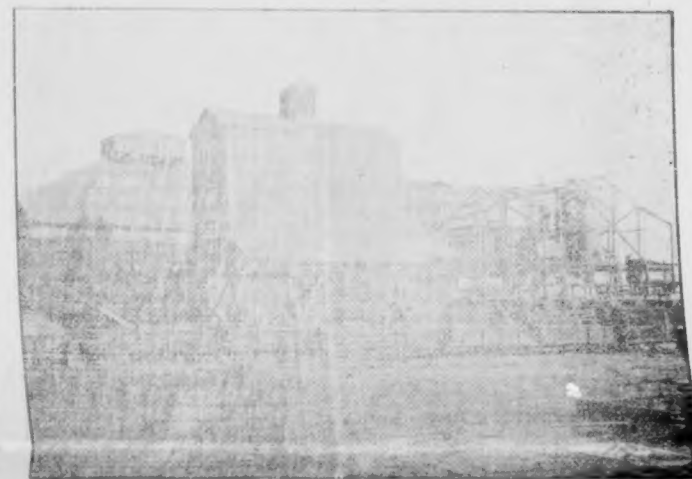
Here, a welcoming hand is extended to all who think of sharing in the fortunes of the west.



RAYMOND MILLING CO'S ELEVATOR



T. O. KING'S RESIDENCE



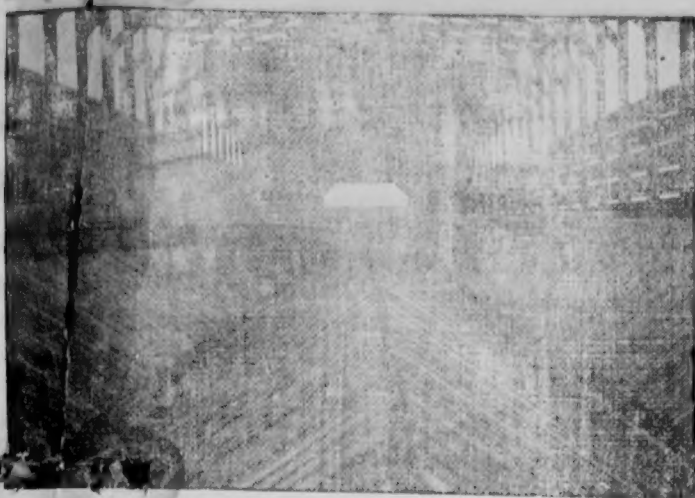
SUGAR FACTORY in course of construction



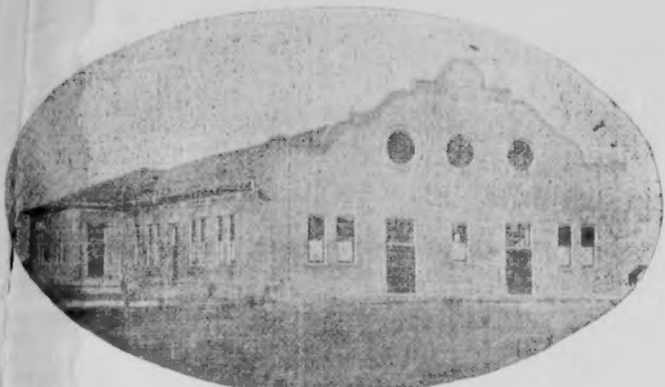
J. J. BRADDERICK, Contractor for the Sugar Factory



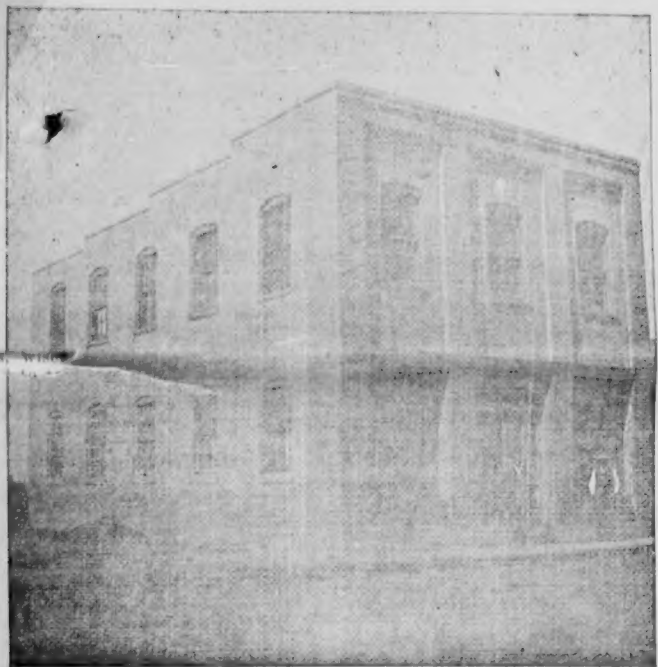
SUGAR FACTORY (while in course of construction).



INTERIOR VIEW OF BEET SHEDS



RAYMOND OPERA HOUSE



KNIT RITE FACTORY



KNIGHT'S SUGAR CO'S BARN



RAYMOND KNIGHT'S RESIDENCE



## STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

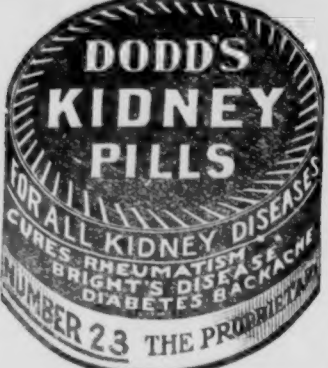
Neatly describes the celerity of Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor. Removes a wart, takes off a callous, roots out a corn without pain, in twenty-four hours. When you use Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor, there is no smart, no burn, no loss of time. Satisfaction guaranteed with every 25c. bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor.

## THE SOLDIER'S UNIFORM

The writers of American school histories have frequently taken occasion to remark scornfully upon the scarlet uniforms worn by the British regulars in the campaigns against the Indians during Colonial days, but, as a matter of fact, the scarlet coat of the Briton was a less conspicuous uniform than the blue subsequently adopted for the army of the United States.

Careful experiments by the German government brought out the fact that light gray, such as that worn by the West Point Cadets, is the color first lost to sight in the field. Scarlet came next, with dark gray, blue, and green in the order named. In target practice it was found that of all colors scarlet is most difficult to hit. Light green is almost invisible under the violet tinge of electric lights, and would, therefore, be an excellent color for the uniforms of naval scouts who would be exposed to the rays of an enemy's searchlights.

Perhaps the latest application of photography in tailoring. This appears to be a Parisian invention. The person to be measured is photographed in several positions while standing behind a network which is photographed on the same plate, and serves as a standard of reference. By means of a kind of harness, indicating the location of armpits and other concealed points of the figure, the necessary accuracy is obtained.



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HOME DYING has always been more or less of a difficult undertaking. Not so when you use **DYOLA**.  
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JUST THINK OF IT! With DYOLA you can color either Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye. No chance of using the WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color.



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Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature *W. E. Norman*

**TAKE A DOSE OF PISO'S**  
THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS & COLDS

## Storyettes

THE farmer had bought a pair of shoes in the city shop. "Now, can't I sell you a pair of shoes?" suggested the clerk. "Don't get fresh with me, sonny!" replied the farmer, bristling up; "I don't believe shoes kin be raised on trees any more'n I believe rubbers grow on rubber plants, or oysters on oyster plants, b'gosh!"

THE Late Lord Glasgow was travelling by rail in Scotland one day, and tendered a "five" to the booking clerk for a ticket. "Put your name on it," said the youth, Lord Glasgow indorsed it "Glasgow" as requested and handed the note back. "Here, you old idiot!" cried the clerk. "I want to know who you are, and not where you are going to."

BEN NATHAN, the English humorist, recently returned from America, was expiating to a friend upon the glories of California. After listening patiently, the friend said: "But there must be some disadvantages in living there?" "No," said Mr. Nathan, "it is a perfectly ideal place. For any man who will work—"

AND now this business-like view and caustic remark are ascribed to Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans. He entered, it is related, a church and was shown to a pew near the door. Its sole occupant glared at him and then, pulling out a card, wrote on it the words: "I pay \$500 a year for the exclusive use of this pew." The admiral wrote underneath as he passed the card back: "Then you pay a blunk sight too much."

GEORGE GROSSMITH had had remarkable success with his readings in America, and on his return to England somewhat boastfully compared the art of entertaining with that of acting. "You fellows," he said to Charles Brookfield, "have to take out scenery, properties, plays, and a large company when you want to perform; while I look at me. I just landed in New York with my piano and a dress suit, and I made \$30,000." "But we don't all look so damn funny in our dress suits,"

DAVID BISPHAM was undergoing the ministrations of the ship's barber. "I 'opes," said the barber, "that we shall 'ave the pleasure of 'earin' you at the concert to-night." "No," explained the famous singer, "I've had a long and exhausting season in America and within a few days I am to open in London. I have decided not to do anything on this voyage." "It's the same way with me," said the barber, understandingly. "When I'm ashore I never looks at a razor."

AMONG the patients in a certain hospital there was one disposed to take a dark view of his chances of recovery. "Cheer up, old man!" admonished the youthful medic attached to the ward wherein the patient lay. "Your symptoms are identical with those of my own case four years ago. I was just as ill as you are. Look at me now!" The patient ran his eyes over the physician's stalwart frame. "Yes, but what doctor did you have?" he finally asked, feebly.

TWO gentlemen were talking when a third individual came up and spoke to one of them. After he had gone, the gentleman said to his friend: "That's a brother of mine, and about the most unfortunate fellow in the world. I have set him up in business three times. The last time I bought a pork shop business for him in a place called Barking. After a few weeks he wrote and said the business had all dropped out. Would I come up I went, and the first thing that caught my eye was a ticket in the window inviting the public to 'Try Our Barking Sausages.'"

WHEN the Crown Prince of Sweden married Princess Margaret, the pretty niece of King Edward, he arrived at St. George's Chapel Windsor, just when the perplexed officials were at their wits' end to provide seats and observe the order of precedence. As the prince was standing in the doorway with his attending groomsmen one of the officials hustled up. "Now, sir," said he, "who might you and your party be, and where am I to seat you?" "Where you put me does not matter," the prince replied meekly. "I am only the bridegroom!"

WILSON BARRETT once had a lot of workmen redecorating his private residence, and thinking to give them a treat, he asked them if, after work one evening, they would all like to have seats to come and see him play in "The Lights of London" at the Princess'. They said they didn't mind if they did, and being given complimentary tickets, all went to witness on a Saturday night their employer's production. At the end of the week Barrett's eye caught sight, on the pay sheet, of an item against each workman's name, which read: "Saturday night. Four hours' overtime at the Princess's Theatre, 8 shillings."

RASTUS was on trial, charged with stealing \$7.85. He pleaded not guilty, and, as he was unable to hire an attorney, the judge appointed Lawyer Clearum as counsel. Clearum and client met a few minutes outside the courtroom. "Now, Rastus," said Clearum, "you know the court allows the counsel very little for defending this kind of case. I worked hard for you and you got clear. I'm entitled to much more pay than I'm getting for my valuable services, and you should dig up a good-sized fee. Have you got any money?" "Yes, boss," replied

Rastus, "I still done got dat seben dollars and eighty-five cents."

MRS. T. P. O'CONNOR in her recent volume of reminiscence tells of her first meeting with Henry James, the novelist: "I sat next him at a dinner. I had just come to London, and he asked me if I liked it. I said I hadn't made up my mind, and he said I would—that in London you were allowed every independence of opinion and action, only you must contribute something socially—beauty (and he bowed very courteously to me, and I bowed very prettily to him) or wit or agreeableness—and then London accepted you. I said, 'History repeats itself. In Texas, where I was born, they say a man is not asked his nationality, his religion, or his politics, but only if he is a good fellow.' 'Ah,' said Mr. James, then London is the Texas of Europe.'"

## PARIS AS A SEAPORT

By R. Holt Lomax

Rouen citizens threaten never to open the bridges spanning the river at the city and blocking the passage of big ships if a scheme goes through for the connection of their port with Paris by a canal. The practicability of this plan is now under consideration by the French Government. Other opposition to the river Seine canal comes from the railroads, on account of water-transit competition, and again from the river folk themselves. Floods, on the other hand, and the often swollen condition of the Seine, have frequently brought about a general tie-up of traffic on that waterway. Havre and Rouen shippers sending goods by water to Paris complain of the overflow from the warehouses of those ports upon the wharves, station platforms, and permanent way, while vegetables rot in the rain. Everything has helped congestion, especially an abundant harvest in Normandy which taxed the already disorganized Western State Railway System, and the strike that affected not only the Western line, but the Northern Railway of France.

Hence the project for the Seine Canal, first presented to Parliament in 1886, which will, it is claimed, besides reducing to 115 miles the 136 of the river, protect the capital from floods. Owing, however, to the shallowness of the Seine channel, the draught of boats passing up-stream above Rouen is limited to below 10 feet. By deepening the channel to 20 feet 4 inches, vessels drawing 19 feet 8 inches would be able to get up to Paris. One such boat could load 4,500 tons, and, assuming fifty to pass the canal daily, sufficient provisions to keep 3,000,000 persons for eighteen days would reach the capital in the twenty-four hours. It is further proposed that the canal shall have a width of 114 feet 10 inches in the many river curves. Four big locks are contemplated, each controlling one of the five stretches into which the canal is to be divided. Paris port itself will be established between the Port de Clichy and the St.-Ouen docks, with five secondary ports along the canalized river. A notable feature is the transformation of the thirty-odd bridges between the two cities; some will be converted into swing-bridges, and others heightened.

Rates and traffic conditions have so changed since the scheme was first put forward that new data will be necessary to its consideration. Originally the estimated cost of the canal was \$30,000,000, which figure has been raised to \$55,000,000. This expenditure it was thought to cover by canal tolls of sixty cents and pilotage of five cents per ton. Up-to-date advocates anticipate an increase of \$4,000,000 in customs revenue from the canal, which will, moreover, save the city of Greater Paris the \$1,000,000 spent annually on flood protection.

## The Horseman

Racing over the half-mile tracks in 1910 was particularly good, and wherever compact circuits were formed, with well arranged classes for good sized stakes and purses, a high-class lot of material was attracted. It is doubtful if in the entire extent of the country there gathered during the last racing season a better lot of trotters and pacers than on the Eastern Illinois Grand Circuit, a racing organization that for lightness of shipping expenses, well arranged classes, and amount of money distributed, compared with any other turf combination in existence. Six members composed its membership. All of these were Illinois towns as its name will suggest, except Covington, Indiana, and the convenience of this place, with its willingness to take up the route that mutually had been agreed upon, with purses and stakes in keeping with other members, caused its adoption and brought about the final meeting of the circuit in the Hoosier town.

The graduated entrance system, which governed eligibility to the stakes opened along the line of the Illinois Grand, has been often the subject of debate, and associations are yet of widely different opinions regarding the feasibility of the plan. Yet, it must be gained that in this particular instance it scored a complete success. Not alone were complete, well-filled classes of horses secured, but many of the entrants diverged from the big circuits to take up the six week combination where conditions offered all inducements, and several that competed along this line afterward participated in the major purses and stakes offered at Springfield, Columbus and Lexington. Most noteworthy, perhaps, of this class, was the pacer, Independence Boy, 2:03 1/4, that proved really the greatest of the season's late sensations by winning five races at the Columbus and Lexington conclaves, three of these events being decided in the Buckeye capital within ten days. Though not the leading money-winning pacer upon this circuit, he conclusively foreshadowed the wonderful ability which he was later to show by taking two out of the three \$1,000 stakes for which he contested, and forcing Fred F. 2:06 1/4, his victorious competitor in the third to pace one of the very best races ever recorded over a half-mile track. Independence Boy took the second heat in 2:09 1/4, forcing Fred F. out to the limit in the three others in 2:10 1/4, 2:08 1/4 and 2:10 1/4.

The Orator, 2:08 1/4, was the only pacer to exceed the son of Thistle in winning, and he, too, must be regarded as greatly above the average side-wheeler, as his races at Lexington fully demonstrated. Horace started at Ontario stallion three times upon the circuit, and each time in stakes and each time he led to first money.

## Cured in Beamsville, Ont.

"After a long experience with different pain remedies, I am convinced that none are equal to Nerviline. I was taken with a cold in my chest, which later developed into a sort of chronic bronchitis. Every time I coughed it seemed to rack and tear my whole chest. I was also subject to a great stiffness in my joints, especially about the knees and shoulders, and experienced much pain in my muscles. To cure my chest troubles I first rubbed on 'Nerviline' copiously for two days, and then put a Nerviline Porous Plaster over the sore region. I got quick relief. Rubbing the sore muscles and aching joints with Nerviline did more than all other treatments combined. By the aid of Nerviline and those wonderful Nerviline Porous Plasters almost any ache, and certainly any kind of inflammatory cold can be cured."

(Signed) "Mrs. W. J. Sharpe, Beamsville, Ont."

All druggists sell Nerviline in 25c and 50c bottles. Get it to-day.

ning five races at the Columbus and Lexington conclaves, three of these events being decided in the Buckeye capital within ten days. Though not the leading money-winning pacer upon this circuit, he conclusively foreshadowed the wonderful ability which he was later to show by taking two out of the three \$1,000 stakes for which he contested, and forcing Fred F. 2:06 1/4, his victorious competitor in the third to pace one of the very best races ever recorded over a half-mile track. Independence Boy took the second heat in 2:09 1/4, forcing Fred F. out to the limit in the three others in 2:10 1/4, 2:08 1/4 and 2:10 1/4.

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The Plunger, 2:07 1/4, that splendid four-year-old son of The Bondsman, 37641, that raced so fast and well at Lexington that he attracted a foreign purchaser, was the most sensational of the trotters on the circuit, though his winnings fell several hundred dollars short of the leader. This fact is easily accounted for, as his six starts were all for class purses, and though he won at each city, his total fails to do him justice in comparison with his competitors.

The youngsters of both gait were very prominent and it was the cause of much astonishment during the progress of the circuit that so many young trotters and pacers should be uncovered outside the major tracks. At least six three-year-old trotters that could shade 2:20 contended in the stakes for that age, one of these, Douglas McGregor, 2:15 1/4, carrying off the glory of heading the trotting division for winnings. Of the five \$1,000 stakes in which he started four fell to the fast son of Jay McGregor, his one defeat coming in his final start at Covington, where he was forced to accept second money, after taking the first heat from Arapahoe. Monticello was the only member that failed to provide a stake for this class, its \$400 purse falling to Douglas McGregor in straight heats.

Because of his formidable Kentucky competitor, Arapahoe, a colt of unmistakable quality, had only one winning race to his credit, he landing second no less than four times. The only race in which he fell below this division was his initial start at Monticello, where he was beaten for place by Barytes. The latter, though standing seventh in the winning list, raced consistently. His winnings being accomplished without a single first money. For a short and productive fray, the Indiana gelding, Little Trouble, 2:14 1/4, is noteworthy, as he landed for Everett Osborne all three of the \$1,000 stakes in which he started. Nelly Treagant, 2:15 1/4, was the only other trotter besides those mentioned to pass the thousand dollar mark.

Four pacers equalled or passed this amount, The Orator leading, as noted before, with a total of \$1500 from three winning starts. Independence Boy and Mansfield, 2:12 1/4, were each credited with \$1,250 won, two first and one second money comprising the amount in each instance. Leon D., 2:13 1/4, just reached an even thousand, securing every possible portion of his purses once each to clear this amount. Three-year-old pacers were quite prominent, though the contests in their classes lacked the quality conspicuous in the races which the trotters of that age put up. Our Doctor, 2:14 1/4, Local Option, 2:13 1/4, Willis Woodland, Tom Montgomery, 2:17 1/4, and W. W. L., 2:19 1/4, all three years of age, made a splendid group, however, though their winnings suffered through lack of the stake opportunities offered colts of the diagonal gait.

Through the consistent racing of The Plunger, The Orator and others, Henry Horine had a clear lead as winning driver on the circuit. Ten winning starts helped greatly to make up his money division, in all, twenty times. Everett Osborne, the well-known Indiana reinsman, is in second position, mainly through the winnings of Little Trouble, while Clarence Pinguely holds third position solely through the splendid racing of his great three-year-old Douglas McGregor. Driver Wilson, who raced quite extensively on the circuit, has \$230 to his credit, while Clarence Valentine took down \$1,850 from winnings, the pacers of Independence Boy and Outtime and the trotter Victor Star, 2:17 1/4. Barber, Ganoung, Douglas, Frank Loomis, Zais and Dell McLane follow in the order named and comprise the total of drivers to eclipse the \$1,000 mark.

## TOO TOUGH FOR HIM

At Battle Lake the Review tells of a young fellow of mild and embarrassed

If you are a sufferer from colds get a bottle of Biekle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup and test its qualities. It will be found that no praise bestowed on it is too high. It does all that is claimed for it, and does it thoroughly. Do not take any substitute for Biekle's Syrup, because it is the best, having stood the test of years. All the best dealers sell it.

manners, who, according to the doctrine of opposites, proposed marriage to the most broad-gauged, determined, and commanding lady in the place, and was snapped up like the small fry who wagged an incautious fin in front of the big pickerel. Husband made two bursts of speed for independence, but that was enough. He found his rightful place inside of ten forceful minutes, and settled down to a life arranged for him as only a loving and determined wife can arrange it. He became more and more timid, admired his wife's strength of character, and stood in great awe.

One evening recently his wife gave him 15 cents and told him to get some meat, and her parting injunction was: "Don't you come home with meat that isn't tender, or you'll hear from me."

The young man ordered a piece of steak, and Ben Simonson shaved it off with neatness and dispatch.

"Is that steak tender?" he asked of Ben.

"Tender," replied the butcher. "Why, that's as tender as a woman's heart."

The pale young man shuddered, looked around the shop, and said:

"I'll take some sausage meat."

## LAZARUS

Still he lingers, where wealth and fashion meet together to dine or play, Lingers a matter of vague compassion, Out in the darkness across the way. Out beyond the warmth and the glitter And the light where luxury's laugh ter rings, Lazarus waits, where the wind is bit ter. Receiving the evil things.

Still you find him, where, breathless burning Summer flames upon square and street, When the fortunate of the earth are turning Their thoughts to meadow and mead dowsweet; For far away from the wide green valley, And the bramble patch where the whitethroat sings, Lazarus sweats in his crowded alley, Receiving his evil things.

And all the time from a thousand rostrums Wise men preach upon him and his woes,

## FROM EVERY CORNER OF THE DOMINION

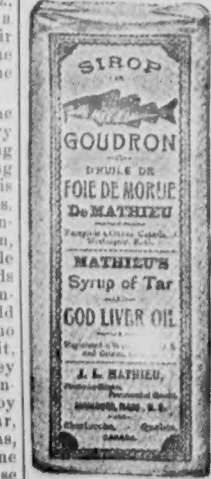
COME REPORTS OF CURES MADE BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Magdalen Islands, Quebec, Tell of Mrs. Cormier, a Sufferer for Six Years, Who was Made a New Woman by Dodd's Kidney Pills

Amherst Island, Havre Aubert, Magdalen Islands, Que., Mar. 27.—(Special).—That suffering women in all corners of Canada are being restored to health by Dodd's Kidney Pills is shown in the press every day, and this island is not without its striking example. Mrs. Peter C. Cormier, a well known and estimable resident tells the following story of her cure: "For six years I suffered with Rheumatism, Backache and Nervousness. I could not sleep nor eat, and I was always tired. My limbs were heavy and I had a dragging sensation across the loins."

"Hearing of cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills I decided to try them. Seven boxes made a new woman of me." For a score of years Dodd's Kidney Pills have been in use in Canada. They have been tried in thousands of cases and there is not on record a single case where they have failed to cure diseased Kidneys. Thousands of Canadian men and women will tell you they owe their good health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

There's Quality in **CANAWELLA TEA**



## ONLY A COLD

Fatal words, which have often been followed by severe illness; check a cold in time. Stop it Use

## MATHIEU'S SYRUP of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

This reliable remedy, the most successful known, is at once a cure and a tonic. It helps nature to cure you and keep you well.

Large bottle 35 cents; all dealers.

J. L. MATHIEU CO., Prop., SHERBROOKE, Que.

Western Distributors **FOLEY BROS., LARSON & CO.** Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Saskatoon

## FOR THAT NEW HOUSE

## Sackett Plaster Board

The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster

Manufactured only by

## The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd

Winnipeg, Man.

Warts are disfigurements that disappear when treated with Holloway's Corn Cure.

**Shiloh's Cure** quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents



# Washing the Clothes of a Large City

SOME ARE SENT TO STEAM LAUNDRIES, SOME TO THE CHINAMAN, AND OTHERS STAY AT HOME. HOW STEAM AND THE WASHEE-WASHEE PLAN WORK OUT.

WHERE do you have your clothes washed? Are you of the home stamp and cling to the boiler, tub and washboard? Do you have your soiled clothes put in a bag and have the steam laundry rig call for them? Are you a believer in John Chinaman's skill and reliability? In one of these three columns you must be if you are normal; those who are outside of them are out of the ordinary—pretty much in a class by themselves.

Of course, the day of the boiler, washtub, scrubbing board and flat-iron are pretty well passed away. The housewife who does her own washing is conspicuous in modern life chiefly because there are so few of her, and when it comes to finding a washerwoman who will come in and do a weekly wash, the person who essays this task has Hercules backed off the boards for taking on a job that nobody wants and few can do. Experience has taught the housekeeper of today who doesn't feel right up to the work of doing her own washing and ironing, that it would be a deal easier to raise a flock of white cows than it is to find a washerwoman who knows how to wash, who will wash, and who will come two weeks running to do the work. To her very great sorrow, the housewife has found that the average washerwoman is an autocrat at her work, and a quantity as unstable as the water in which she washes the

the human mind and memory has to do with the case. It is set forth in the gospel of experience that mistakes will occur, even in the best regulated families, and it is no hallmark of excellent regulation that a family sends its washing to the laundry; in fact, quite the opposite is sometimes the case and explanations are in order which must be handled by the driver of the laundry rig, with discretion and patience if he wishes to keep his trade intact. And he must collect money and make change, so he must be exact and trustworthy, too.

But let us suppose that everything is lovely and that the driver has annexed the laundry bag of the Robinson family. He stows it carefully in his rig with bags of washing from the Smiths, Joneses, the Wrights, the Wrongs, the Smarts, the Stupids, the Quicks, the Slows, and all the rest of his customers. Not all of the washes are in bags, by any means; many are tied up in one of the larger pieces of the wash itself, but they all go into the laundry rig and are taken to the laundry. Arriving there, the bundles are taken into the marking and counting room and are delivered to a young woman who makes an entry of receiving each parcel in a big book kept for the purpose. This book checks up the driver and the customer. At once it shows whether the driver has turned in a given parcel and shuts off any possi-

ble after the softening plant has done its work. Every housewife who has used hard water for washing will appreciate the change that converts the hard artesian well product into what is practically rainwater. The laundryman finds his greatest saving in soap, an accident which stopped the softening plant having shown him that it took six barrels of soap more than was used for a like period with softened water. The largest laundries use two tons of soap a week, so that it pays to save as much soap as possible. Mrs. Robinson may not perceive so clearly the economy of having her washing done in softened water, but if she sicken that caustic soda is often used to make unsoftened water do its work, she would know at the same time that her clothes and linen will last much longer having been washed in softened water than they will when treated with such a vigorous chemical as caustic soda.

## Plentiful Purifying Processes

All clothes in a steam laundry go through numerous processes. From five to seven waters represent the water route they take to cleanliness. The first process is that of putting the clothes into the washing machines. These machines are shelves that turn three times one way and then reverse. Shelves hold and then release the clothes until the cylinder gets to a certain point, and then releases them to drop gently into the water below. This, repeated enough times to take all the dirt out, is the smooth and seductive method of the steam laundry to make Mrs. Robinson's clothes clean without wear or tear. Then the centrifugals drive the surplus wet out of them by the same process that sugar, wet from the vacuum pan, is treated in a sugar refinery, and the clothes are taken to the drying room. Here Mrs. Robinson's wash and its companion washes go through a steam drying stunt that is calculated to remove any germs that haven't been drowned out or scalded out by the washing machines. The temperature of the drying room runs up to the sultry height of three hundred degrees and self-respecting germs are said to shed their ambition to multiply and replenish the earth—and air—at about two hundred and twelve—the boiling point of water. Fans drive the steam-heated air among the clothes and give them a thorough drying and purifying at the same time—so thorough that the London Lancet is quoted as authority that no case of contagious disease has ever been traced to a well-conducted steam laundry.

From the drying room Mrs. Robinson's wash goes its ways to the ironing machines. Starched clothes have a side trip to the starching machines before they come to the ironing machines and starched pieces and plain pieces pass through different machines. The ironing room is, indeed, the most attractive part of a laundry plant. The clothes are clean and good to see when they get thus far on their return trip to their several owners and the room where the finishing touches are given is a big, airy, well-lighted place. Neatly dressed girls and women are at the machines and the scene is altogether interesting and instructive to those unaccustomed to steam laundry work.

Larger pieces, such as table-cloths and doilies, go through a steam mangle and come from the rollers of this machine as white and smooth as modern laundry art can make them, which is equivalent to saying that they are perfectly done. Shirts are put on a form and stretched tight by deft fingers. A metal plate is placed over one half of the bosom and another metal plate that is fixed to the machine covers the other half. This machine is in two sections and the shirt in one is being steam-pressed while another is being placed in the other section. A half whirl of the machine releases one shirt and places the other in place to be ironed. There is no rubbing and consequently no wearing out, and a steam-pulsator keeps the shirts from sticking to the plate and being scorched. Another machine irons the cuffs, and the body of the shirt is done by hand, a large number of girls and women being employed with hand electric irons to do this part of the work.

## Thousands of Collars and Cuffs

Another machine that does its work smoothly and almost cleverly is the collar and cuff ironer. Collars and cuffs go between rollers and one passing through does the business for cuffs, but collars are different.

Turned down collars are run through a creasing machine that passes a wet string over them just where the fold comes. This taken the starch out of that part of the collar in short order, or rather it softens the starch so as to make the collar fold easily, this being done by a shaping machine after which the collar is dropped into a cylinder which holds it in the shape into which it was pressed, until it is set and then drops the collar through into a basket beneath from which the collars are taken to be sorted according to their marks. "Whitewings" collars—the kind with the corners turned down—are done in a breathing space by a little machine that grips the corners and presses them into place with hair line precision. Of course, these collar machines require feed-

Truly, the steam laundry is a remarkable and beneficent institution; it makes the washingless home possible and washes for the homeless. It destroys druggery and promotes peace of the sort which comes of having clean shirts and collars, and shirtwaists, and white shirts, and table linen and bed linen, without breaking the housewife's back or boiling her face and hands to a fiery red. It saves money, mind and muscle. It is sanitary, serviceable, speedy and, as often as any contrivance of poor humanity may hope to be, satisfactory. The steam laundry has come to be an institution of modern city life and will doubtless keep its place as such while men wear boiled shirts and women love lingerie.

## How John Chinaman Launders

John Chinaman has his own ways and means of washing. There are one hundred and twenty-five Chinese laundries in Winnipeg, and probably something like six hundred Chinamen work in them. Generally speaking, there are no more than three or four men in a place, although there are cases where as many as six or eight work together. Some of these places are as clean and light as the most fastidious could wish to see them, but truth compels the statement that others leave something to be desired in the way of cleanliness and order. There is a city bylaw, however, framed especially to keep the Chinese laundry within the pale of cleanliness and health, and an energetic health department sees to it that the regulations are lived up to fairly well. This bylaw has been in force two years, and previous to its enactment the Chinese laundrymen did about as they pleased, and did not always please to do very well. Now, the regulations keep them in fear of a call from the health officers, and John Chinaman is a deal too clever to be caught with the goods on, so he staves off such a happening by keeping his place well red up and displays an ever-present desire to understand the law and live up to it.

The civic bylaw compels all laundrymen to have sleeping and eating apartments separate from their work rooms, and to have work-rooms that are clean and sanitary. At most of the Chinese laundries are in buildings that were constructed for dwelling-houses, it is not always practicable to hold the laundrymen to the details of cement floors and specifications of this sort, but the new regulations have worked a great and good change in the Chinese laundries of the city.

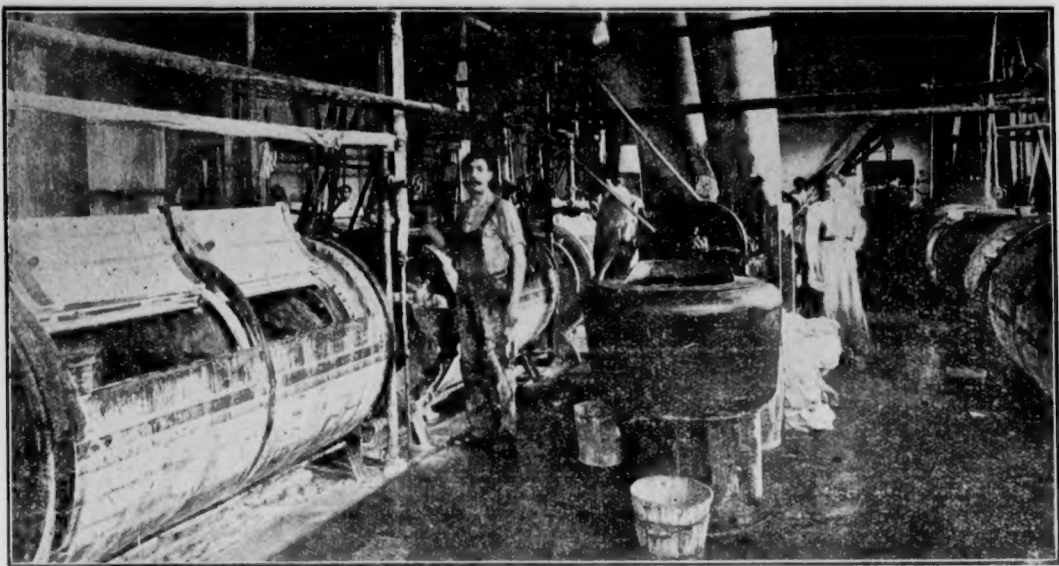
## Plenty Work; Not Much Play

John Chinaman takes up his task of washing and ironing with plenty of industry, if not a surplus of enthusiasm. He works early and often at the tub and the ironing table. What he lacks in machinery and modernity, he tries to make up in hard work and patient perseverance. He washes by hand and irons most things the same way, although the most progressive have a machine for ironing collars and cuffs, and sometimes shirts. These machines are run by hand, and heat is supplied by a gasoline burner. Electricity and steam are just a trifle too far ahead of John Chinaman's notions of proper progressiveness for him to use them in laundry work. A few have telephones, though, and more will have them as the laundries come under the management of Chinamen who speak good English and who have a broader education than their fellows lately from China.

Chinese laundrymen practice much the same system of marking as their brethren of the steam laundries; a variation lies in the fact that your Chinaman gives you a slip of paper which has some marks on it which—to the Occidental eye—have all the appearance of tracks made by a drunken hen. In reality, though, these marks are clear enough to the man who made them, and indicate to him that such a ticket belongs to such a parcel. This keeps the articles that go in that parcel so that they can be identified easily, and it is a well-known fact that John makes very few mistakes in his assignments of places to their several places. The identification of parcels is made easy and accurate by tearing the tickets in halves and giving the customer one while the other is attached to the parcel. John is properly particular about the return of the customer's half of the ticket, and his ultimatum, "No tickets, no washer," is famous in many parts of the world.

## Washermen Well Paid

Contrary to a rather prevalent belief, Chinamen do not do much laundry work in China, that branch of household duty being left pretty much to women, as it used to be here in the olden days. When he comes to the New World, John Chinaman finds it washerwomanless and so much in need in this respect that there is good money going for laundry work. With ready industry, he takes to the work that pays him best and in which he can always find employment. In Winnipeg he is paid from ten to twelve dollars a week and his board, and if he is smart and business-like he may start a laundry of his own—there is no great difficulty about that, and plenty of work to be had.



Wash Room in One of Winnipeg's Big Steam Laundries

family linen—when she washes at all. Such a thing as a washerwoman who is at once skilful and reliable has never been discovered, or—supposing such a miracle to have taken place—her identity has been kept a dead secret from a waiting world; if she were placed on exhibition, the show would attract more patrons than a real mermaid. The problem of finding a washerwoman of this type is too difficult to be solved and too grievous to dwell upon; housewives have wrestled with it in tears and tribulation and house-husbands have had it thrust upon them. Some have taken it up blithely and gone forth as conquering heroes, armed with advertising matter and the spoils of business procedure, but none, whether than their brothers, have kindly but firmly refused to take any hand in the game and all have come to the same end—nothing doing in washerwoman.

## Laundry Fills Long-Felt Want

Into a world bereft of the old-fashioned washerwoman, the laundry comes as an angel of light. It has the bulge—several of them, maybe—on the old-fashioned washerwoman, it is never ill. It is as systematic as the sun, moon and stars. It is clean. It has sanitation, writ large, in every process. And it takes the work of washing and ironing out of the house, to the everlasting relief of the housewife and the betterment of the house and all who live in it, for, however we may hark back upon the trail of oldtime processes to praise them and hold them up as examples of what is best in life, candor compels the admission that not all of the things that were done by our fathers and mothers were good. For instance: No house, nor the people in it, were ever bettered by having the place deluged with steam once a week nor was any woman's health ever made more robust by getting her body all heated up over a washtub and then going out to hang the clothes to dry in a temperature so low that they froze as they touched the line.

There are laundries and laundries to be sure, and some are better than others but they may be set down with some degree of certainty that all laundries in these piping times of peace and prying health officers are pretty well up to the mark of sanitary perfection and that competition is a force to make them good from a business point of view.

## A Steam Laundry at Work

Let us take the steam laundry for an example. Here is an institution that has grown out of the daily accumulation of soiled clothes and the dearth of washerwoman. Steam is the natural enemy of dirt; it is keen, penetrating, disinfectant. It drives the dirt out by contact, drives machinery for washing, heats water, dries clothes, does dry cleaning, takes the place of electricity when that mysterious juice gives out, as it occasionally does; in fact, steam is the real thing in a laundry and a steam laundry is the last analysis of the modern mechanical washerwoman that has taken the place of her lesser predecessor.

The steam laundry is a strictly modern product to fill modern demands. There is no record that Adam wore a billed shirt even after excess knowledge drove him to adopt the fig-leaves fashion plate as his standard of taste in clothing. Even if Adam had come to that stage of bodily distress, Eve would have fixed the thing up for him by tying the thing to a bush overhanging a running stream and letting Nature to the work or washing while Eve herself sat on the mossy bank and bashed the head of every snake that came her way for making her so much extra work around the house. But the case of the modern Adam and Eve is another story. Adam's billed shirts must not only be clean but they must be as glossy as starch and skill can make them. Eve's clothes—the washable ones—take a good bit of work and care, too, and the little Adams and Eves have their share in the family wash, so that the pile mounts high and fills a sizable bag for the laundryman to take away each week and to return a few days later, after the steam laundry has put the clothes through a course of cleansing sprouts.

To meet the multiplied demands of thousands of families, the steam laundry has been evolved after long study and persistent trials of methods and machines. Out of this study and experiment, the finished product emerges, clean, methodical, marvelous in its appointments and execution. Every appliance that ingenuity has suggested and practice has perfected for forwarding the work of the modern laundry is in use, and the system by which clothes are collected, washed, ironed, and then resold into their individual parts, is no less surprisingly complete than the laundry itself is in its mechanical parts.

## When The Laundryman Calls

The first step is getting the clothes together. For this purpose the laundry has a number of collection rigs, proportioned to the business done. These rigs are well kept, clean, and smart, and the men who drive them are required to keep themselves in good case as to clothing and general appearance. They are paid from \$48 to \$80 a month, and need to be somewhat of diplomats besides having the ordinary qualifications of drivers of city collection and delivery rigs—knowledge of the city, of driving, of carefully collecting and as carefully delivering the goods entrusted to his care. The laundry rig driver's diplomacy comes in when he meets up with customers of an unangelic disposition and when he has to deal with the errors which will creep into any system where

bility of a claim by him that he did when he really did not. It has happened in the history of steam laundries that a driver has lost a wash and claimed that it was not he who lost it but some other department. The big book has such claims as this forestalled and beaten out in advance. The book also shows the weeks when Mrs. Robinson sent her wash and the weeks when she did not, and it is a part of the system to find out why Mrs. Robinson omitted to patronize the laundry and to remove the reason if it is possible to do so. This checks up on the driver again, in case he has been a bit neglectful of Mrs. Robinson's laundry requirements and serves to put the management in possession of the facts at first hand.

## Counted and Marked With Care

In these first processes of the steam laundry, the clothes are counted and marked with care. If the count does not agree with the customer's slip, the laundry counter goes over the bundle again, and if the discrepancy will not down by repeated counts, she makes a note of the difference and the customer is notified that his or her count set forth the presence of six collars or seven towels, the laundry counter is able to locate no more than five collars or six towels. It is generally the case that the laundry count is right because it is done by girls who become experts at the work and who are not disturbed by the fact that the laundryman is waiting for the wash—as Mrs. Robinson at the very last minute have been when she made her count at each piece of Mrs. Robinson's wash to see if it has the laundry mark on it and if not, she puts the mark on—R-10, maybe, and this mark is what makes it possible for the laundry to sort the goods and send each piece back to its proper owner. To save numbers, laundry marks begin with the decimal .01, and R-10 shows that Mrs. Robinson is the nineteenth customer in the R division of marks. The contents of Mrs. Robinson's laundry bag are thus checked and double checked at the very start of her week's wash along the path of steam laundry processes to ultimate cleanliness and ironedness.

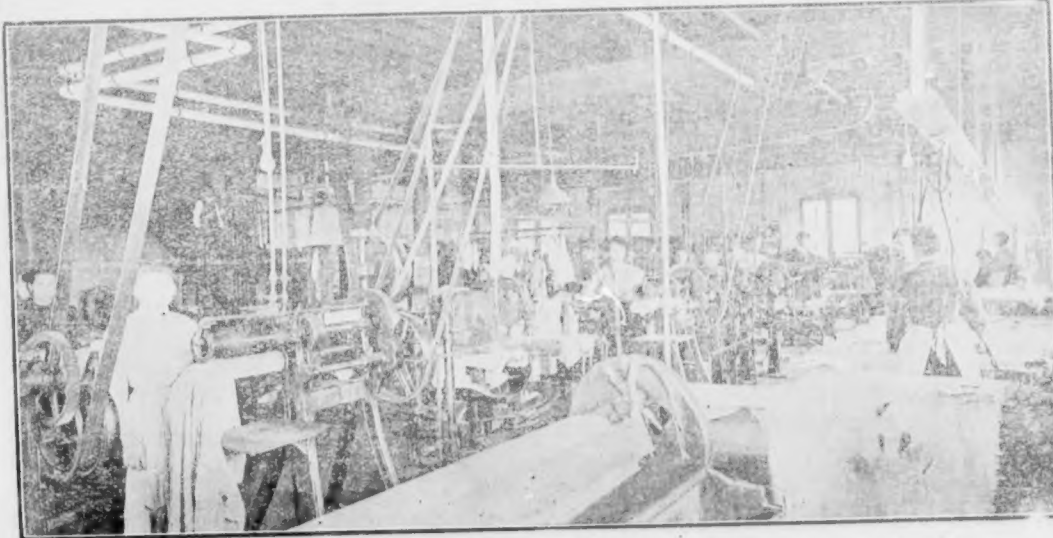
Having been thus well started, Mrs. Robinson's wash goes merrily on its way. After leaving the counting and marking room, it loses its identity for the time being. It is not practicable to keep hundreds of washings separate in the steam laundry and in the washing room, the clothes all come together and go through the big washing machines in lots that are limited only by the quantity of each kind on hand. Thus, all of the collars and cuffs and shirts make another division, and so on. There are always enough of each kind to make a division in itself, and the steam laundry man is as careful in his methods as our old friend, the washerwoman of our earlier days.

Washing clothes in a steam laundry is in a class by itself for obtaining the maximum of cleanliness at the minimum of manual labor. No rubbing of knuckles on washboards until the skin comes off or gets so calloused that no amount of hard work can start it. No wringing until the wrists ache, nor any dribbling of clothes to and from a boiler set on a kitchen stove and pouring forth steam in clouds, and of that peculiar, depressing, washday odor; redolent of hard labor and reminiscent of wash water to be brought and tubs to empty of their murky contents. Here is plenty of water—fifty thousand gallons a day, if need be. Here is soap by the barrel. Here, too, are machines, driven by electricity and heated by steam, that take the clothes about as fast as men can feed them in, wash them clean and white, and then whirl them about in centrifugals that drive the water out just as similar machines in a sugar refinery drive the moisture out of sugar that has been dropped into them from the boiling pan.

## Specially Prepared Water

In some, at least, of the large steam laundries, the water that is used for washing is treated in a softening plant especially put in for that purpose. The hardness of city aqueduct water is a quality well, and unfavorably, known to all citizens—and citizens. It is loaded to the breaking point with carbonate of lime and has what is known by some as fifty-three degrees of hardness. Another term—perhaps more in line with modern science—is that the water has 510 parts to the million of minerals which produce the effect known in common talk as hardness; either way of putting the case will do and either comes to the same end in the case of our civic water supply—the end of a water, free from unhealthful germs but poorly adapted for washing purposes, unless it is put through a softening process. This is done by treating the water with lime that, mixed with the water by a gravity process seeks its chemical affinity, carbonate of lime, finds it and immediately proceeds to annex it after the manner of affluents generally and especially those of a chemical nature. Having thus secured the grip on the hardening particles that are in the water, the lime carries it away and takes it away. This process reduces the fifty-three degrees of hardness to eleven, or, according to the modern analyst, it takes 220 of the 510 parts of hardness out of the water.

Like it either way, and the water is soft and good for



Where Shirts, Collars and Cuffs are Ironed by Electricity and Machinery—Women Helping Some

ing, but this is done by young women who become experts at the trade, and, with one to tend it, the collar and cuff ironing machine will run through its four or five thousand a day and never turn a hair.

It is after the smooth-running machines and their deft tenders have worked their will on Mrs. Robinson's wash that the real work comes to the front. This is sorting and resolving the mass of washing into its parts according to the marks that are on it. Machines will not do this and the task is accomplished by sorters whom practice makes perfect—or nearly so. The sorter's task is made somewhat easier by having all the pieces of given kinds placed in compartments from which they are taken to be scrutinized for marks and placed in their rightful parcels.

Thus Mrs. Robinson's wash has gone through the steam laundry. It has taken from three to five days from the time of collecting to that of delivering, and the work has been done on a scale of prices that is far from high, quality and service considered—plus the blessing of getting the washing done away from home, where it is never less than an annoyance and usually a nuisance.

The steam laundry of today is the evolution of the science of sanitation out of the necessity of clean clothes. There are five steam laundries in Winnipeg, and they do a big business. It takes fifteen or twenty rigs, going all the time, to make the collections and deliveries of each of these laundries, and they employ five hundred hands, all told. Men with inclinations statisticians would have said it out that these steam laundries of Winnipeg have three hundred thousand dollars invested in their plants and that they pay out sixteen thousand dollars a very month in wages, besides paying another two thousand for soap—an item of debit account which ought to stand for some cleanliness and does.

There are no union hours of work in the Chinese laundry. John takes all the work he can get and then goes about doing it. If he can finish by working ten or eleven hours, all right; if not, he finishes anyway, and often puts in a good deal of overtime doing it. But he does what he undertakes and makes his twice-a-week deliveries to his customers. As many as he can, he delivers by handing out the parcels in return for tickets and pay; others he carries to the houses where they belong, and humbly imitates his brethren of larger ways by going about with a bag over his shoulder and gathering up clothes to be washed and ironed.

His prices are about the same as those of the big laundries. He admits that the steam laundries can do family washing cheaper because they have machinery, but he claims to do shirts and collars and cuffs a little cheaper and a little better. "Just a little wax and plenty work," is what John says produces the gloss on shirt bosoms, cuffs and collars which he irons, and he has the same pride in his work that any other artist has. He is a hard worker, and—if you meet the right individual—sober, steady, sensible man; one who has a keen mind and a ready sense of humor. Probably few accord John Chinaman these virtues, but few know him, and we are likely to judge the mass by some inferior individual we have come to know.

Thus the city's family washing is in competent hands, despite the revolution of the washerwoman. She has revolted herself pretty well out of existence, and will soon be classed with the dodo and other extinct birds. Nothing has been evolved to take the place of the dodo or the auk—whatever their places were in the economy of things—but the steam laundry and John Chinaman are doing very well, indeed, in the place formerly filled to slopping over by the washerwoman. Of our daddies.



## KING BROS.

Raymond's High Class Trade Emporium  
situated on Broadway.

### A FEW OF OUR LINES.

We specialize on the Geo. A. Slater and the John Mc-  
Pherson SHOES.

Every man should inspect our ART TAILOR SUITS.  
Made to fit.

DRY GOODS. Finest assortment in town. Priestly's Dress  
goods, Corticelli Silks.

CRUMS' CALICOS - See our dollar to fifteen dol-  
lar shirt waists.

HATS. J. B. Stetson and Redmond hats.  
Carhartts' Overalls. Gloves.  
ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

### GROCERIES & HARDWARE.

THESE LINES ARE COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.

Buggies and Wagons, terms on these.

Furniture and House Furnishings.  
SPLENDID STOCK OF CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS.

RAYMOND - - - ALBERTA.

## ELLISON

Milling & Elevator Co., LTD.

WE Manufacture

### "OUR BEST"

The Finest Flour in the West.

WE BUY, SHIP AND SELL GRAIN  
OF ALL KINDS.

### GEO. W. GREEN

MANAGER.

RAYMOND,

ALBERTA.

## WE WANT YOUR BUSINESS.

OUR MANY PATRONS are unanimous  
in praising our Goods, Prices and Service.  
We are exclusive agents for - - -

### SEMI-READY and 20TH CENTURY BRAND CLOTHING

Marsh High Merit Shoes, Stanfields' Under-  
and Holeproof Hosiery. x x x x

GIVE US A TRIAL

## THE HUB CO. Ltd.

### DAVIES Millinery Parlors

Special Values in Trimmings and Untrimmed  
Millinery. Children Hats in large assortment.

All the latest Novelties in Hair Goods,  
Switches, Combs, Fringe Nets.

High Art Millinery Store

### Fine Artistic Printing.

State your wants at the Job Department of  
RAYMOND LEADER

SUCCESSORS TO THE RUSTLER

NEW MANAGEMENT NEW TYPE AND  
NEW PRICES  
PHONE 21.







## Winter Wheat Lands.

R  
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Has a first class electric light and water system.  
Has irrigation water for every town lot within its limits.  
Has the best all round Opera House and dance hall in West  
Is the Home of the Knight Sugar Company the largest enterprise of its kind in the West.  
Has a flour mill and two elevators.  
Is surrounded by prosperous farmers whose trade is a substantial asset to the town.  
Has better prospects of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway than any town along the Milk River Ridge.  
Has soil that cannot be beaten in the Dry Farm World.

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If you are interested in farm lands, Sugar Beet tracks or truck gardens we can suit the most technical and give terms to suit all.

### Homes Built On The Instalment Plan

If you require anything in Real Estate, Insurance, or Loans we have it and will guarantee fair treatment.

We are the agents for the largest Trust, Loan and Insurance Companies in Canada. Write, Phone or Call.

**Security Investment Co., Ltd.**

## Why Not Build a Home of Your Own?

EVERY PROSPEROUS MAN POSSESSES A HOME  
THE PROSPEROUS MAN BUYS FROM A PROSPEROUS  
LUMBER FIRM, viz.,

## The Citizens' Lumber Co. Ltd.

Now located on Broadway in New Yard, opposite Knitting Factory

Our Stock is all New and Up-to-Date  
Rough and Dressed Lumber  
Doors and Sashes  
Shingles and Laths

Everything for Builders in Lime Cement and Plaster

C. W. LAMB, Manager

**Raymond - - Alta.**

## Raymond Mercantile Co. Ltd.

**Pioneer General Merchants**

Your Want supplied at Reasonable Prices

### Dry Goods

The largest and most up-to-date Stock for miles round. We carry only the best Guaranteed Market. We never sacrifice quality for Price. We do frequently sacrifice Price for quality.

### Men's Furnishings

Nowhere in Alberta will you find a department that will give you a wider selection or better value than those offered by our Men's Furnishings Department. Coats, Shirts, Hose, Underwear, Gloves, Belts, Neckwear, Suits, Overalls.

### Shoes

The celebrated "Empress" make for Ladies' and 20th Century for Men, full line always on hand.

### Groceries

The largest and most complete line to be found anywhere. If not in stock will gladly procure.

### Hardware

### Furniture

### Implements

International Harvester Co., Cockshutt Plow, Studer-baker Wagons and Buggies.

We give exactly the same attention to small orders as well as large. We have but one Price and that the Lowest Possible

THE YOUNG CAN SHOP AS WELL AS OLD

**Raymond's Departmental Store**

PHONE 9.

## O'Brien-Nalder Departmental Store

THE DISTRICT STORE

HIGH CLASS GROCERIES

FLOUR and PROVISIONS

FURNITURE and HARDWARE

GENTS FURNISINGS, DRY GOODS

Give us a Call and be Convinced

QUALITY IS OUR MOTTO

**Raymond**

**Alta**



## DRUGS

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF DRUGS AND  
CHEMICALS FOR THE COMPOUNDING OF PRE-  
SCRIPTIONS AND FAMILY RECIPES.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

**McDUFFEE BROS**

RAYMOND

ALTA.

## Young & Young

Raymond's Prominent Realty Company

If you want:-

Town Property

Farm Property

A Loan or Insurance

CALL or WRIT.

**B. S. YOUNG & Son**

**Raymond, Alta.**

PHONE 25

### RAYMOND KNIGHT

One of the founders and pioneers of Raymond is that of Raymond Knight. As an appreciation of the progressiveness of Mr. Knight the town was named after him, an honor well deserved.

Mr. Knight was born in Utah County Utah and educated there. Eight years ago he in company with his brothers came to Raymond and established a sugar factory. Since then Mr. Knight and associates have spent over a million dollars in developing and expanding Raymond's industrial interests. Mr. Knight subscribed a large interest in the Knight Academy. He owns a large number of shares in the Opera House and assisted in the establishment of Raymond's electric light system.

As a horseman, Mr. Knight is no doubt in the leading position in Southern Alberta. He has in his stables English thoroughbreds, Pure Breds, Suffolk Punches and Clydesdales. In addition he breeds the Standard bred and saddle horses. Mr. Knight has the distinction of having imported the greatest number at any one time into the country. As a farmer he is not equalled in Southern Alberta, own as he does several thousand acres of rich arable land.

#### Graduated at the Academy

The names of the graduating class at the Academy have been announced and appear below. On Friday at ten o'clock the diplomas and certificates were presented to the successful students. Many parents and friends were present to witness this first graduation day of the Knight Academy.

#### List of graduates

Uriel W. O'Brien Diploma in Violin  
Walter James Bryness Diploma in Cornet  
Gertrude Edessa Jensen Diploma in Piano.

#### Graduates from the Sub-High Department

Grace Anderson  
Marnest Bohne  
Parley Christensen  
Lila Glines  
Bert Nilsson  
Don H. Wall  
Clinton W. Wride.

Dr. Amos came to Raymond two years ago and since that time has built up a splendid practise. He makes weekly visits to Cardston, Magrath and Stirling, where his practise is constantly increasing.

The doctor is keenly interested in sports and is generally found the most enthusiastic in offering support for teams which help to keep Raymond's name to the fore. He is a prominent member of the Board of Trade.

#### SECURITY INVESTMENT CO. LIMITED.

Raymond's leading realty and investment company occupies a central and convenient location on Broadway in a handsome brick block. This company has been doing business for years and possesses a sterling reputation for all its business transactions.

Town and farm property is handled and many large turnovers are reported. Large loans are made and as well as an increasing business in fire and life insurance.

The officers of the company are as follows:

President Chas. McCarty  
Sec. treas. S. F. Kimball  
Directors:  
Geo. H. Budd  
Wm. Redd  
C. D. Fox

The company have placed a splendid automobile at the service of landowners and investors.

### T. W. HARRIS.

Mr. T. W. Harris was born in Box Elder country Utah in 1868. His grandparents were members of the church from its earliest beginning, one of them serving in the Mormon battalion. It is his intention to make his farm an experimental, partially one, and raise high grade seed for seeding purposes.

Mr. Harris has at present six varieties of grain in acre plots for experimentation now and the result is awaited with much interest by his fellow farmers. Mr. Harris and two sons operate, a steam plowing outfit and have turned over considerable land.

Lately Mr. Harris introduced the famous Brown Swiss dairy breed of cattle and has imported a splendid Swiss bull. This innovation is a splendid thing for the dairy produce of the district.

For three years Mr. Harris served on the town council and this year he is president of the Agricultural Society, a position which he is filling most commendably. He is a councillor in the presidency of the High Priest Quorum of the Stake and superintendent of the Sunday School.

#### The O'Brien-Nalder Co.

There is no more reliable or more representative business company in the town or district than that of the O'Brien-Nalder company, which operates one of the largest departmentals in Southern Alberta. Business in all departments is sought on strictly the merits of the goods offered for sale. The members of the above company have been residents of the town for years and newcomers to the district may feel sure that the best of consideration will be given when dealing here.

This company believes in a large volume of business and they have therefore established the cash system. This system works most satisfactorily to the general public.

In addition to the general mercantile business the company is the sole agents for the famous Massey Harris implements. There implements are known the world over for their stability.

#### King Bros.

This is one of the most enterprising firms in Raymond. Established in 1902, the members of the firm are Thomas O. King, Jr., and Louis D. King. Their store, 50x52 ft., is splendidly fitted in the interior and they carry full lines of all classes of general merchandises and dry goods.

Starting with a manager and clerk, the employees now number eight in the short space of little over three year's business. The fittings and selection of dry goods compare with anything in the province.

Both Mr. L. D. King and T. O. King have been members of the town council while the latter is now chairman of the school board. Recently Mr. L. D. was elected on the council of the Board of Trade by a large vote. Both of the head of this firm own large farms and their interests in the country are constantly increasing. One of the factors which has made their business a success is the policy of seeking to satisfy the purchaser with a quality of goods which are known to be of the highest quality.

#### MAYORS OF RAYMOND.

1904-5 Chas. McCarty  
1906-7 G. W. Green  
1908-9 J. H. Rivers  
1910 G. H. Budd  
1911 B. S. Young

#### TOWN COUNCIL FOR 1911

Mayor B. S. Young  
Councillors H. S. Allen, A. F. McDuffee, C. D. Fox, C. W. Carj, Jas. Hawkins, F. B. Rolfsen.  
Sec-Treas. F. T. Holt.

### The Knitted Raiment Co.

Limited was organized by Geo. H. Budd of Raymond in 1905 and with a very limited capital struggled against great odds. Year after year it became stronger until today it owns one of the best locations in the town and has a good brick building almost completed, besides its present quarters.

This institution has made its way along a very difficult road and being engaged in a line of business where competition is keen, has been under the necessity of sending a representative into the eastern market to study conditions that it might select a line of goods suitable for home consumption they would sell readily and meet the climatic conditions.

The stockholders are men of integrity and good standing in the community whose perseverance has won for the success in this undertaking.

The principle article manufactured being L. D. S. good which find a ready market in the surrounding district.

Such men as Wm. A. Redd, Robert J. Gorden, A. M. Merkley, J. P. Low, E. A. Stark, C. T. Duke, W. P. Betts and Walter Dunscombe are associated with this concern. Last fall the tailoring establishment of Geo. Roth was taken over and run in connection which has up to date proven entirely satisfactory. The enterprising men who started and pushed this company have demonstrated that success will come to those who struggle with determination and zeal. You can buy a better gent's hose from the Knitted Raiment Factory people for 35 cts. than can be bought elsewhere for 50 cts. as also A Ladies Cashmere hose. You can buy an all wool suit of mens underwear for \$2.75 that cost you \$4.00 elsewhere. It will pay those intending to buy underwear to go to the Knitted Raiment Factory before buying as they can offer you some real good bargains.

The new line of goods will soon be in and open when they will be ready to offer you good values for your money.

The store and factory is located on Broadway, just north of First Street North and is open from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M.

When its underwear you need don't forget the Knitted Raiment Factory the house of first quality goods and fair treatment.

#### THE ELLISON MILLING AND ELEVATOR CO. LTD.

The Ellison Milling Co have established a large business in Southern Alberta and today the name of their manufactured flour "Our Best" is widely known throughout Canada as a flour of superior quality. Mr. Green is mainly instrumental in the great success of the milling business.

#### Mayor of Raymond

Another pioneer resident of Raymond is that of Mayor Brigham Young, a grandson of the great Brigham Young who was president of the great Mormon Church for many years. Mr. B. S. Young has undertaken a progressive policy for Raymond and hopes before long to see a splendid system of Waterworks established for the town.

Mr. Young was born in Utah, and came to Raymond over eight years ago. He has carried on successfully the real estate business. One of his sons is connected with him in the business.

#### C. W. LAMB

The Citizens Lumber company have recently opened their new yard on Broadway. The yard is centrally and conveniently located. Through the business-like methods of the manager Mr. Lamb the volume of business is rapidly increasing.



## HAVE YOU A PAINFUL CORN?

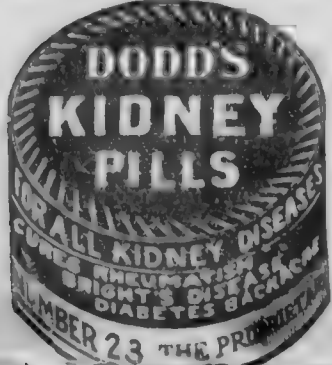
What any corn needs is the soothing influence of Putnam's Corn and Wart Extractor, which in twenty-four hours lifts out every root, branch and stem of corn and wart, no matter how long standing. No pain, no scar, no sore, just clean wholesome cure—that's the way Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor acts. Get a 25c. bottle.

## BOOTS AND COFFEE

In Germany, in the eighteenth century, two afterward common things were regarded as great luxuries. A man who wore boots instead of shoes ran the risk of being regarded as a fop, and a coffee drinker incurred the reproach of prodigality and gluttony. The man who was especially condemned. A diary written by a pastor in 1740 and quoted in a recent issue of *Hygieia*, contains the following: "The household expenses of country pastors have greatly increased. In the early part of this century a parson in boots was a rare sight. A man who always wears boots must pay his shoemaker twice as much as in the olden days when clergymen were contented with shoes. And there is another expense for coffee, the very same of which was unknown in former times. It is so exaggerated to say that this outlandish drink cost 100 gulden a year. It was adopted by the Turks and Moors because wine is forbidden to them, but why the Germans, who have so many lawful beverages have chosen coffee as their favorite, is to me inexplicable. In some households the expense is diminished by mixing various things with the coffee, but even if we grant that many a country parson spends only 50 gulden a year for coffee, with sugar and milk, this is a large sum for a man having a yearly income of 400 gulden to expect for the satisfaction of a formerly unknown want."

## FAST EUROPEAN EXPRESS TRAINS

Express speeds in Great Britain and on the Continent are high. In Great Britain there are eleven daily express trains making runs of from 50 to 118 1/2 miles without a stop, whose average speed is from 51 to 59.2 miles per hour. The fastest and longest non-stop run is 253 1/2 miles from Paddington to Plymouth, made at 54.8 miles per hour.



## DANCING TAUGHT

by mail at home. Waltz, Two-Step, Three-Step and Gavotte. Send for list. Success guaranteed or money refunded. Thousands of testimonials.

PROF. W. E. NORMAN

98 1/2 Osborne Street, Winnipeg

## TOBACCO HABIT

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires washing the tongue with it occasionally. Price: \$2.00.

## LIQUOR HABIT

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business and a cure guaranteed.

Address or order Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada

## Dr. Martel's Female Pills

EIGHTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

## CURED HIS LAME BACK

West Fort William, Nev. 7th, 1908. "I have been troubled with a lame back for the past twenty years and have used plasters and ointments without effect. At last I tried Gin Pills, which proved just the thing, and I would highly recommend them to anyone who has a strained or lame back."

"H. Harkness, relieve the pain, neutralize Uric Acid. Gin Pills act directly on the Kidneys, which is generally formed when there is Kidney trouble."

Try Gin Pills yourself before buying the regular 50c. boxes. Write National Drug and Chemical Co. (Dept. R.P.), Toronto, for free sample.



is a safe, pleasant, antiseptic liniment for reducing Varicose Veins to a normal condition, healing them even after they have broken, stopping the pain quickly, overcoming the soreness, restoring the circulation in a reasonable length of time. Also a successful remedy in treating Rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, earache, stiff neck. A good remedy to have in the house to ease the children get a bad cold, bruise, etc., sore throat, or some painful trouble where a good liniment would be useful.

ABSORBINE is a preparation of the most refined and purest oils, and is not a medicine. It is not a cure for any disease, but it is a relief for all the above mentioned troubles. It is sold in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles. Manufactured only by F. YOUNG & CO., 210 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Also furnished by SACKETT PLASTER BOARD CO., Winnipeg. THE NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Toronto, is a sole agent for ABSORBINE in Canada, U.S.A., and Mexico.

**PISO'S** is the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS.

## Storyettes

**MRS. KNICKER:** The lobster she ate cost her a hundred dollars in doctors' bills.

**Mrs. Becker:** And she only ate it to keep it from going to waste.

**HERE** stocks of yours are worthless," said the banker.

"I don't care," said the woman. "The broker is very accommodating. He has exchanged them four times."

**MISS WRINKLEY** (proverbially ugly) "It is not so long ago that a man almost committed a crime to please me."

**Miss Snapper:** "What! Did he try to kiss you?"

**EDITH:** "A girl should use the same care in choosing a husband that she does in selecting a piece of beef. Both should be tender."

**Maud:** "And after the marriage she should treat them the same. Both should be well roasted."

**EXASPERATED LEARNER** (to caddy): "Why are you dragging that lump of turf all over the links?"

**The Caddy:** "I thought that after a while the trouble you had diggin' it up might like tae tak' it hame tae practice on."

**A** n old country woman asked a young lady the other day, "How long have you been learning the piano?"

"Two years," was the reply.

"My, what a time!" exclaimed the old dame. "Oor Jock got a gramophone, an' he cuid play it off the first shot."

**THIS** half-dollar—"began the cashier of the restaurant, as he looked at the coin.

"Is bad, eh?" interrupted the sour looking customer.

"Well, it doesn't look very good."

"Well, just bite it, and if it is anything like the dinner I had it tastes worse than it looks."

**THE** late Julia Ward Howe was extremely modest.

"She once posed for me," said a Boston painter the other day. "But she hesitated a long time before consenting. To urge her on I said: 'Don't be afraid, I'll do you justice, madam.'"

"Ah," she answered, "it isn't justice I ask for at your hands; it's mercy."

**WHEN** you want to call a person selfish you always say he's looking out for number one.

"don't you?" was a question put by a boy to his father.

"Yes," replied the parent, "unless you are speaking of a widow, sonny. She's looking out for number two or number three!"

**RIVERS** had just got home, and was marking hallway.

"What are you growling about, dear?" called out Mrs. Rivers from the parlor above.

"I am growling," he answered in his deepest bass voice, "to drown the barking of my shine!"

**WORKING MAN:** "Yua, I ain't afraid o' the job, but I can't do wiv it now. It comes at an awkward time."

**Employer:** "How do you mean—awkward time?"

**Working Man:** "Well, wiv me so keen on football, and the season just in full swing, all my time's took up a-watchin' the matches."

## Spent Four Hundred Dollars

"I have been a chronic sufferer from Catarrh in the nose and throat for over eight years. I think I have spent four hundred dollars trying to get relief. I have spent but six dollars on 'CATARRHOZONE,' and have been completely cured, and in fact have been well for some time. Catarrhozone is the only medicine I have been able to find that would not only give temporary relief, but will always cure permanently. Yours sincerely,

(Signed) William Ragan, Brockville, Ont.

Refuse any substitute for Catarrhozone, 25c and \$1.00 sizes, at all dealers.

"But there is always room for one more," said the genial prelate, as he gripped the hand of his statesman friend.

**A** WEST END dealer in stuffed animals, who also keeps a few live creatures for sale, gave his clerk permission to sell the stuffed specimens, but wished to be called if anyone wanted any of the live animals.

One day a gentleman called and asked to see a monkey.

"Any of these?" asked the clerk, pointing to the stuffed specimens.

"No; I want a live one," replied the customer.

The boy stepped to the door of the back shop and called to the owner:

"Step this way, sir; please. You're wanted."

## The Horseman

The 1911 route of the Tennessee Fair Circuit is as follows: Murfreesboro, Aug. 8-11; Winchester, Aug. 15-18; Fayetteville, Aug. 22-25; Lewisburg, Aug. 29-Sept. 1; Columbia, Sept. 5-8; Pulaski, Sept. 12-15; Nashville (state fair) Sept. 25-30; Jackson, Oct. 10-13; Meridian, Miss., Oct. 17-20. N. L. Clardy of Murfreesboro is president of the circuit and E. L. Whitehead of Nashville, secretary.

Portage la Prairie, Man., will have a race meeting July 11 to 13, at which good purses will be given, including two stakes for \$800 each. One of these is for 2:13 pacers, while the other is a mixed class in which both trotters and pacers eligible to the 2:35 class may compete. There are also several amateur events for cups and other valuable prizes. H. G. Coleman is manager of the association.

T. H. Clemens, the Syracuse, Ind., trainer, will remove to the Goshen, Ind., half mile track about the first of April to begin his active training work. He has a stable of youngsters that look as though they would do. Among these are several colts by the Chamber of Commerce winner, Elastic Pointer, 2:06 1/2, and he will also train one or two by Hall Dillard, 2:04 1/2. He has the horse, Willy E. owned by Smith, of the house, of Elkhart, Ind., that went

**RAISING MONEY FOR RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT**

It is not generally realized, even by railroad people, that the ability of raising the money to improve the railroads in this country is a great extent, still unfinished work.

Atchison, which is one of the railroads in the West, requires an expenditure of enormous sums for improvement. We think it is safe to say that the Atchison is spending more than \$1,000,000 per year for improvement.

When the Atchison is improved, it will be a great deal better than it is now, and it will be a great deal better than it is now, and it will be a great deal better than it is now.

**EXHIBITION SPEED PROGRAM**

The speed programme for the Winnipeg—now Canadian—Industrial Exhibition, has been issued during the week, and its list of events reflects the constant improving tendency of the speed committee from the directorate.

Messrs. A. C. McRae, C. W. Graham, Chas. Little, I. M. Ross, D. E. Sprague, Hugh Sutherland, Alderman Adams, Douglas and Potter, H. C. Spurgeon and W. H. Hatch.

This racing will be held continuing only from Thursday, July 13 to Thursday, July 20th, thus bringing the meeting under the seven day rule of the Dominion act (Miller Law). Thirty-two events are programmed, for which an aggregate purse of \$22,900 is hung up.

This is three thousand dollars in excess of any former year, and effectively upholds Winnipeg's claim of holding the richest half-mile race meet in America.

The blue ribbon event of the big meeting will be the Merchants' Purse, Free-for-All, on the closing day of the meeting, which will divide \$2,500 between the winners. The Hotel Keepers' Stake, Monday, 2:20 trot or 2:15 pace, is worth \$2,000, as is also the Chamber of Commerce Stake, 2:13 or 2:08, on Citizens' Day. Fifteen hundred dollars is hung up for the Great Exchange Stake, Friday, 2:10 or 2:05 and there are nine thousand dollar stakes or purses. Notable among these are the Manufacturers' Stake and the River Purse, opening day, and the latter for this season's starters; the Assiniboine Stake and the Commercial 2:24 trot on Monday; Pioneers' day, which has been named the Kildonan stake, and the Merchants' Purse, Wednesday.

The usual amateur and running events are given due prominence.

The stake races close April 15, harness purses July 1, and the running purses the day before each race.

The race meeting will again be under the active direction of Chas. L. Trimble, whom no more popular superintendent of speed has ever been seen in the West.

**MEXICO BEFORE ITS CONQUEST BY CORTES.**

When Hernando Cortes conquered Mexico in 1519, the City of Mexico contained a population of upward of sixty thousand families. It was divided into two distinct parts, in one of which lived the nobility and in the other the lower classes. The public edifices and the dwellings of the court nobility were built of stone. The temples were magnificent. The one dedicated to Vitzpazili, the god of war, and the most worshipped of all their deities, was the most spacious. Besides the dwelling of the priests erected on the inside, and the great number of squares it contained many for other inferior deities, to which the people had to pay homage on their entrance—this great edifice would accommodate more than ten thousand persons, who came to dance at festivals.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Expeller.

One of the squares was set out with trees, at regular distances, through which iron bars were passed, wherein were suspended the heads of victims who had been sacrificed to the gods. Another apartment was a large stone, terminating in an acute angle, upon which the priests, suspended the victim to be sacrificed, cut open his breast and took out his heart. A splendid chariot contained the grand dol. It was the figure of a man sitting upon a high altar. His head was crowned with a helmet of held a sword. In the right hand he held a bow. The countenance was most terrific. The priests slowly withdrew the curtains when they permitted the people to pay their adoration to this deity of their worship. On the left was another idol of similar display and characteristic, pretending to be his brother, and equally an object of profound adoration.

The city contained eight temples of a similar description. The chapels in these edifices amounted to not far from two thousand, dedicated to different deities. They were constructed with great magnificence, and their appendages and trappings were of inestimable value.

None could approach the royal presence, except being barefoot, with profound awe, and "and my great lord" uttered in a suppressed tone. When he dined in public (which was frequent) he sat by himself at a superb table; being first helped from the choice of two or three hundred dishes, and then leaving the rest to the nobility.

He drank several kinds of liquors from richly ornamented cans. The crowd were kept out by a rail. They could look on and see the royal gormandizing in the distance. Buffoons displayed themselves to amuse the royal eyes, and all sorts of music and dancing were heard. And then the people went to the public square, to wrestle, shoot, and run, to please his majesty.

The vast mines contributed much to Montezuma's prodigious wealth, besides he drew by usage about one third of the whole productive wealth of his subjects. The nobility were compelled to make him vast annual presents in person. Every own in the empire had a regular militia, and it is even said that Montezuma had upward of thirty vassals, from each of which he could have brought to the field one hundred thousand men.

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notes not secured. That, of course, is an unsatisfactory way, because the notes must be for short terms—for only a few years—and must bear pretty high rates of interest, and involve frequent and expensive refinancing, as they mature so soon. So promissory notes are not desirable. Of course, some companies have to resort very largely to these expensive and unsatisfactory methods of financing. It would be of great advantage to the country if the railroads generally could get in a position where they could finance by the sale of stock or by the sale of bonds which are convertible into stock. These convertible bonds are not mortgage bonds, but can be exchanged for stock at the holder's option. The result is that the bonds are dependent on the stock for their attractiveness. To a very large extent in the future, financing must be done in ways like this which depend on the attractiveness of the stock, and this is in the public interest. In order for such methods of financing to succeed, dividends on the stock must be assured with a reasonable degree of certainty, and, in addition, there must be sufficient surplus over and above dividends to make investors satisfied that they can reasonably expect to get their dividends in years of depression, and, further, that the property can be kept up to date.

## WHAT EDISON THINKS OF BIRDMEN

Thomas A. Edison was asked recently: "What is your opinion of the progress made by the bird-man?"

Mr. Edison, smiling, shook his head. "Man has not yet solved the problem of flying," he said.

"Of course," he continued, "rapid strides have been made in aeronautics, and credit is due to the men who have made possible those record flights in aeroplanes. But so far the skycraft has served one purpose only, and that is sport. Flying under present conditions has a certain fascination, and as an implement of sport the aeroplane is certainly the thing."

"But there are many things yet to be done before man can say that he has solved the problem of flying, and by flying I mean that a person shall be able to rise with a machine, not by means of a gliding start, as in the case with the biplanes and monoplanes now in use, but perpendicularly."

"Not only that, but the aviator should be able to carry a load of freight and be able to sail in any direction, regardless of weather conditions, and without fear of making a sudden drop to earth. When he can do all these things, then he is master of air lanes, but not before."

"Do you know of any safety device that could be applied to an aeroplane so that in case something should go wrong while the aviator was several thousand feet in the air he would not be dashed to death?" the inventor was asked.

"I have often wondered," he replied, "why it would not be possible for the birdman to carry a parachute, which, in case of accident, should be made to spread out by the use of explosives."

"My idea is to have a wire connecting a button near the aviator's seat, and the explosive under the parachute. When the unexpected happened, and the aviator was in a bad way, he would push the button, and the explosive would set off the parachute."

"Could storage batteries be used as the motive force for such an alrship?" "No they could not," Edison answered, without hesitation. "Storage batteries to produce sufficient power for such a vessel would be entirely too heavy."

**JUST ONE WOMAN IN THOUSANDS**

**WHO CAN SAY "DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS MADE ME WELL!"**

Mrs. Louis Delorme who was always tired and nervous and suffered from Backache, tells how she found a cure.

St. Rose du Lac, Man., April 3 (Special).—The story of Mrs. Louis Delorme, a well-known and highly respected resident of this place, is identical with that of thousands of other women in Canada. It is all the more interesting on that account. She was tired, nervous and worn out. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured her.

"I suffered for five years from Backache and too frequent urinations, which destroyed my sleep," Mrs. Delorme states. "My head would ache, and I was always tired and nervous. My limbs were heavy, and I had a dragging sensation across the loins. Dodd's Kidney Pills made me well. I used in all ten boxes, but they fixed me up."

Thousands of other Canadian women who have not used Dodd's Kidney Pills are in just the condition Mrs. Delorme was in before she used them. Thousands of others who were in that condition and who used Dodd's Kidney Pills, are now well and strong.

We learn from the experiences of others, and those experiences teach us that the weary and worn women of Canada can find relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

**Time Has Tested It.**—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been on the market upwards of thirty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. It has no equal in the whole list of liniments. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

**FOR DISTEMPER** Pink Eye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever and Catarrhal Fever.

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "expended." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Puppies, and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling liquid stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. 50c and \$1 a bottle; \$4 and \$11 a dozen. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free booklet, "Distemper, Causes and Cures."

DISTRIBUTORS—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS  
SPORN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U.S.A.

**FOR THAT NEW HOUSE**

**Sackett Plaster Board**

The Empire Brands of Wall Plaster  
Manufactured only by  
**The Manitoba Gypsum Co., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Man.



## Local News Items

President Wood, Bishop Harris and Patriarch Hinman of Cardston were visitors at the closing exercises at the Academy on Friday.

**CARD OF THANKS**  
The Stake Primary Association wish to thank those who took part in the "Cuban Spy," and are very pleased in the way it was presented.

Messrs. A. McDuffee, Geo. A. Budd, W. Card and R. A. Amos were Lethbridge visitors this week.

The quarterly conference of the Taylor Stake took place in the Assembly hall on Saturday and Sunday the 20th. and 21st. The Apostles Ivans and Smith of Utah were present as well as many delegates and visitors from other stakes.

The apostles gave stirring and soul inspiring addresses, leaving behind them a sweet remembrance of the higher duties of Latter Day saints. Apostle Ivans explicit explanations on the articles of belief was a masterly exposition. No one could doubt the sincerity of the speaker or of the Latter Day Saints.

The Rustler hastens to congratulate the Lethbridge Herald and the Magrath Pioneer for their excellent publicity number. Both were issued in magazine form and both were artistically finished. More than that both of the above paper are our neighbors. We desire to add this testimony.

**SEALED TENDERS** addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Public Building, Wetaskiwin, Alberta," will be received at this office until 4:00 P. M. on Tuesday, June 6, 1911, for the construction of the building mentioned.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of Mr. J. E. Cyr, Superintendent of Public Building for Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man., Mr. W. T. Mollard, Clerk of Works, Regina Sask., at the Post Office, Wetaskiwin, and at this department.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,  
R. C. DESROCHERS,  
Secretary,  
Department of Public Works,  
Ottawa, May 9, 1911

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

### Professional Cards.

**Wm. Paris**  
Tinsmith and Plumber  
RAYMOND - ALBERTA

**Geo. H. Budd**  
Notary Public and Legal Work  
**PROBATE ISSUES**  
REAL-ESTATE  
Fire and Life Insurance  
LOANS MONEY

**Dr. Wray**  
Physician, Surgeon, Accoucheur.  
Office, Security Block, Room 9.  
Graduate of Toronto Medical College. Resident Doctor Toronto Western Hospital 1909-10.  
Office hours 11-12 a.m. 3-5 7-8 p.m.  
Phone 46

**W. M. HARRIS.**  
Money to Loan on Farm Lands.  
Dominion Block, Lethbridge.

**Dr. J. Elmer Amos**  
Dentist  
D.D.S. University of Toronto  
L.D.S. Royal College Dental Surgeons of Ontario  
Graduate of Dominion Dental Council of Canada.  
Office Broadway and 2nd north.  
Hours 9 to 12, 1 to 5. Evening hours by appointment only.  
RAYMOND, - ALTA.

**D. A. TAYLOR, M. D., C. M.**  
Specialist,  
Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.  
Stafford Block, Lethbridge.  
9.30 - 12, A.M.  
Office hours; 2 - 5 P. M.  
7 - 8 P. M.

**T. J. O'BRIEN**  
Licensed Auctioneer.

**Mark B. Steele D. V. S.**  
Veterinary Surgeon & Dentist  
Member Veterinary Science Ass'n  
Office: Whitney Livery Stable  
Phone 372 Residence 442  
Lethbridge Alberta.  
Calls answered Day or Night

### CHURCH SERVICES

**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints**

Sunday Services:  
Sunday School at 10.  
Afternoon Service at 2 p.m.  
Evening Service at 7 p.m.  
All are welcome  
JOHN F. ANDERSON, Bishop

**Presbyterian Church**  
Sunday Services:  
Raymond 7:30 p.m.  
Sunday School 3 p.m.  
All are welcome to these services.  
Wm. Shearer, Pastor.

### Summer Music Course.

During the summer months, I will be prepared to receive students on brass, string and reed instruments. We are now ready to organize a Ladies Orchestra, also a large Juvenile Orchestra with students ranging from ten to fifteen years of age:

#### GAURANTEE.

Students must play as an orchestra after the sixth lesson or money will be refunded.

#### TUITION.

The tuition will be sixty cents each week which will include a private lesson and an orchestra rehearsal.

#### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

I can furnish musical instruments on easy instalment terms of payment

#### REGISTER NOW.

Students expecting to take this course must register before May 31st.

O. F. Ursenbach

### Millinery Smarter than ever

We have on show Friday and Saturday  
A new consignment of Pattern Hats. Full line of  
Shapes and Trimmings. Hats trimmed to order.

Hair Switches 3.50 to 4.00

Curls - Large Crescent

Shape 2.50

Curls - Round Dressing 1.50

High Art Millinery Store.

## Young Men Who Want A Snappy Suit:-



Something especially good for the money, should see the range of

### HOBBERLIN SUITINGS

we are selling to the careful dresser. In Hobberlin clothes you get the very best tailoring, style, quality

Electric shades, olive, tints, gray, mixtures. In Cheviots and Worsted. Prices \$19.00 to \$40.00



The Raymond Mercantile Co.

Ready Made Suits at Greatly reduced Prices,

Also Gingham Aprons at 25 cents each

and heavy hardware

Piano Stools just arrived

Horses for Sale.

The O'Brien Nalder Co.

The Corner Store Phone 13







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# MAGIC BAKING POWDER

## IS THE FAVORITE

AND COSTS NO MORE THAN THE ORDINARY KINDS

E. W. GILLET CO. LTD. TORONTO, ONT.

### FASHIONS AND FANCIES

ALTHOUGH the Lenten season is near at hand, when it is understood that formal entertaining is more or less at an end, there is just as much opportunity to wear smart evening gowns as at any other season of the year, if not more. Formal dances are for the moment given up, but there are no end of dinners, musicales and card parties, each and every one of which calls for elaborate dress. No matter how many evening gowns there may have been in the winter outfit, by this time of the winter they are beginning to look just a little out of date, or, if not out of date, are showing signs of the wear and tear they have been through, so that



Pink Satin Gown with Gold Embroidered Tunic

the woman who takes a pride in always being well dressed is very busy at the moment fussing-up the gowns bought earlier in the winter and incidentally adding to her stock by buying wonderful bargains in the great gowns that the dress-makers—of importance as disposing of at low prices.

Veiled effects have been so popular for so long a time that it seems remarkable that they are just as fashionable as ever, but the soft clinging tulle and the transparent effects are so remarkably satisfactory that the style has taken a new lease of life. There are the most exquisite tulle, net, and lace robes, superbly embroidered in self-colored silk embroidery, with pearls, ribbons, and all sorts of jeweled beads. These robes or tunics—for, as a rule, they are in the tunic style—are quite different from anything that has been seen and are worn over either the same color satin or silk, black or white.

The contrasting of colors is also fashionable, but it is a rash experiment for anyone to undertake who has not a remarkable eye for color as well as a trained sense of fitness as regards the embroidery and all the trimmings. There is just as much difference in the design of the embroidery as in the different varieties of lace, and that which gives such endless variety as embroidered nets and chiffons can hardly be classed with novelties and very latest fashions.

It is getting rather late in the season to use much fur as trimming, but until Easter the gowns trimmed with sable, ermine, and, most fashionable of all, skunk fur will be worn. The contrast of the fur with the transparent fabrics is one reason for its popularity, as this is an age when anything distinctive and original is bound to be popular. A pale grey satin net tunic embroidered in silver and pearl beads and made up over white satin is far more effective in consequence of being trimmed with a band of skunk around the bottom of the tunic. Fur on the waist is more or less in the nature of an experiment, for if not arranged most carefully it is unbecoming. A narrow band is the best style, for the broad band rarely looks well, especially if the fur is of the long haired description. Ermine is in the short hair class, but is a fur becoming to few, and, in truth, is not to be recommended if it is near to the face. Even the freshest and clearest of complexions suffer by contrast with its dead whiteness, especially on an evening gown.

The debutante, if her brilliant coloring be her chief beauty, can perhaps wear ermine and look charming, but if white fur is essential for the model of the dress for best, and marabout, which, of course, is not fur at all, is best of all. Indeed, marabout in white, brown, and the various fashionable shades as well as not one whit diminished in popularity, and as the season nears spring many evening gowns that have depended for their effect upon their fur trimmings are being redecked with marabout of the shade of the fur that has been laid away in camphor (or rather sent to cold storage, as camphor spells a death warrant for

most furs) until it can be used for some other purpose another season. Swansdown is also used considerably upon evening gowns for the debutante.

Bordering many of the tunics, deep fringe is very smart out at the moment. Sometimes this fringe is of sewing silk, sometimes of gold or silver thread, sometimes of crystal beads or of jet if the gown is black or trimmed with black. The heavier fringes are preferred as a rule, as they tend to make the light stuff of the tunic cling to the figure in the straight lines that are the dominant note in the season's fashions. The fringe on the tunics may be anywhere from two to six or perhaps more inches wide. On many models the tunic is really formed into the effect of a draped shawl by trimming the bodies as well with the same fringe.

Beaded and embroidered tunics can often be bought already made up to attach to any gown, and, incidentally, his provides an unexampled means of restoring a frock that has had too constant wear to appear any longer in its original state. There can also be purchased by the yard beaded nets which can be formed into most attractive tunics, and with a deep crystal fringe added, will make the gown as effective as could be desired by the most fastidious.

Instead of placing white or pale colored nets over the gowns of brilliant hue, it is the fashion this year to have the tunic of some vivid shade of rose or electric blue or emerald green, while the underdress is of ivory or cream white satin. The tunic or overdress also is generally opened both in front and back, leaving about an inch of the white visible. It is a good point to remember that when the tunic is laid on its white foundation it will forfeit much of its color, so that a far deeper shade can be used than would at first be thought possible.

Slowly but surely the skirts of all house and evening gowns are growing larger. The tunic, however, does not yet reach the ground, and is either made quite short, so as to give rather the effect of a jacket, or else it escapes the floor by about four to eight inches. But of all things, it must hang straight, for this is demanded of every skirt made this season, and even the newest skirts, which really exhibit a respectable amount of material about the feet and ankles, are fashioned so as to fall wonderfully straight up and down.

This is the time of year when the woman who does not go south has unending demands upon her smart black evening gowns. The newest black evening frocks, with their wealth of silver and gold trimming and their masses of jet and crystal and bead embroidery, are rarely beautiful examples of the dressmaker's and the designer's art. Grey so combined with black, jet, and black beadwork that it comes under the head of the black gowns is also much in favor for



White Satin Gown with Silver Embroidery

the most elaborate dinner frocks. A gown made with cloth of silver as a foundation and overlaid with tulle of black with jet beads in diagonal rows was most effective. The bodice was filled in with silver lace worked over in gold. There is little likelihood so long as the sheer materials continue to be so exquisitely embroidered of the tunic going out of favor. Certainly there is no abatement of the popularity of the tunic for evening wear, for it is upon the overdress that such a wealth of beadwork is now lavished, unless it is the foundation itself, which is given all the trimming and requires to be softened by a diaphanous covering of net or chiffon.

You will, I think, like my spicy cake. Rub three ounces of good dripping and two ounces of butter into one pound of dried flour, add one teaspoonful of baking powder, one inch of salt, and half a teaspoonful of mixed spice. Stir in four ounces of caster sugar, two well-beaten eggs to which has been added two tablespoonfuls of brandy. If necessary a little milk may be added. Pour into a greased tin, and put some split almonds on the top. Bake for one hour and a half.

### BAGGING LIVE GAME IN THE ARCTIC

THE shooting of game has become such a common feature of Arctic expeditions that exploits in that particular field of sport attract little attention. But to fit out an expedition for the express purpose of bringing back alive some of the monsters whose habitat is the Arctic Circle and of securing moving pictures of scenes in that region of the world is a decidedly novel thing, and the account which Mr. Paul J. Rainey gives, in the current issue of the Cosmopolitan, of "bagging" Arctic monsters with rope, gun and camera, not only furnishes entertaining reading, but will add considerably to the interest with which visitors to the New York Zoo will regard two of his living trophies now in that institution.

Mr. Rainey's expedition, which sailed from Boston on the sixteenth of June last, crossed the Arctic Circle at three in the afternoon of the fifth of July, when the real adventuring began. The first animals secured alive were two walrus calves, which seem to have instinctively hit upon a novel plan for letting their quoniam nurses know when enough nourishment had been supplied to them. We read that "They were stupid little fellows, sleeping most of the time, and when they woke would begin promptly to bellow for dinner. We fed them condensed milk out of nursing bottles brought along for the purpose. They absorbed most alarming quantities of it, and quickly discovered a trick, when they could hold no more, of sucking up a large mouthful and blowing it out in great precision in the face of the man who happened to be playing nurse."

Among the Eskimos attached to the party was one named Kultinkwah, a great bear hunter. He is described as "a stumpy little daredevil, with the eye of a lynx, and there was a bear anywhere within a radius of ten miles he was bound to find it." Kuli (as he was called for short) one morning discovered their first bear for the party, and it was decided to take her alive. How this was accomplished is thus narrated by Mr. Rainey:

"We lowered away the launch and chased her. She got in among the panes, and when we ran alongside of her she showed fight in a minute. Now, Bartlett, who was steering, had always maintained that a bear could not possibly get into a boat from the water, and he harangued us to that effect with great gusto, and urged me to 'get the rope on her.' This was easier said than done. For about half an hour we played a sort of game of tag, the great white brute ducking and dodging, diving out of sight, and coming up with a roar and a flash of her terrible fangs. At last I succeeded in getting the noose over her head, and as quick as a cat she dived under the boat and came out on the other side of the ice. Before we could get the engine reversed she had actually succeeded in pulling the boat up on the edge of the ice, snarling and growling, and tearing at the rope around her neck. We did some of the quickest work of the entire expedition getting that engine going astern, and when we backed off into deep water we pulled her in, too. And then we had the laugh on Bob, for the minute the bear struck the water she dived again, came up just where Bob was sitting, and reared her head and forepaws over the gunwale. With a yell he turned everything loose and jumped for the other side of the boat, while the rest of us roared with laughter. I took a boathook and managed to keep her out of the launch, and we towed her back to the ship. Another tussle began when we got her along side. She was pretty weak by that time, but still fighting mad, and we were nearly as used up as she was by the time we got the winch hitched to her. But after that it was easy, and madam was hoisted up the side like a bale of cargo, and lowered into one of the forward hatches. Here, when she got her wind back, she settled down in quite a matter-of-fact way. This beast is now one of Dr. Hornaday's guests at the New York Zoo."

A day or two later a magnificent specimen of a bear was taken alive, and named "Silver King," on account of his beautiful coat. From the first he was "no ferocious and hard to handle that more than once only his superb appearance kept him from sudden death." Silver King is also in the New York Zoological Gardens.

When at Etah, Mr. Rainey secured a photograph of Dr. Cook's world-famous cache, concerning which he says:

"The afternoon of the 25th I went ashore with Hennessey and several Eskimos and visited this much-discussed cache. I refrained from touching or opening it, on account of not wishing to be mixed up in the Peary-Cook controversy. The cache is a stone igloo (or Eskimo house). The top has fallen in. The contents, whatever they may have been, are now under a mass of snow covered with canvas. It was impossible for me to see anything."

Cape Seabrook was also visited, and Mr. Rainey found the igloo where Dr. Cook spent the winter on his supposed dead to the pole. One of Mr. Rainey's Eskimos, Itokashoo, had been with Cook, and he pointed out the place, of which some good photographs were taken. According to Itokashoo, Cook did not go out of sight of land, and Bradley Land he never saw.

"When we returned to the ship we faced the problem of getting our first bear out of the hatch in order to get some coal. While trying to get her into a cage, she jumped on top of it and put her head and paws out of the hatch; there was a general scattering all around, and a little Eskimo woman buried Dr. Johnson in the stomach and he if you're a suffering woman ask your friends. They'll tell you out of their own experience to use Dodd's Kidney Pills."

knocked him down. One of the sailors kept his wits, however, and hit the bear over the head, and she fell back. Hoisting the cage out of the hole, we put a large pan of fresh water and

plenty of meat inside. We then lowered it back into the hole, and soon had our bear safe inside."

One very large male bear was strung led to death in an attempt to hoist him about ship. He measured nine feet from the tip of the nose to the tip of the tail. On August 22, the last of the Eskimos were dropped at Cape York, and the expedition continued on its way home.

POPULAR IGNORANCE CONCERNING THE SEAL QUESTION

MAAULAI in one of his essays says: "The opinion of the great body of the reading public is very materially influenced by the unsupported assertions of those who assume a right to criticize." The truth of this observation has been conspicuously demonstrated in the recent discussion in the public press of the affairs of the Herring Sea fur seals—a discussion precipitated by certain criticisms, by the Camp Fire Club of New York, in an order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for the killing of the annual quota of young male seals. Mr. George Archibald Clark, an acknowledged authority on the fur seal question, who has made several trips to the Pribilof Islands, shows in the Popular Science Monthly that not only is there a remarkable popular misapprehension concerning the real facts of the problem, but that the Camp Fire Club, the critic in the case, is itself very much "at sea" in the matter.

The Secretary's order, which gave rise to the discussion, is not a new one; on the contrary, a similar order has been given each season for the past forty years. What it really meant and the reason for it may be gathered from the following extract from Mr. Clark's article:

"This order called for the killing of 8,000 of the superfluous young males to secure their skins. It is the way in which the government harvests the product of its fur-seal herd. The order is exactly analogous to one which the owner of a herd of 100,000 cattle might give to his agents to drive up and slaughter for market 8,000 young steers."

"The fur-seal is a polygamous animal, the fact which the Camp Fire Club seems to overlook. Actual enumeration shows that 29 out of every 30 males born are superfluous for breeding purposes. A reasonable proportion of these 29 may be killed for commercial uses without injury to the herd, and their withdrawal will have no more effect on the life of the herd than the killing of a like number of steers would have on a herd of cattle."

"Moreover, it is not merely feasible and safe to take these animals, but it is beneficial to the herd that they should be removed. To let these young males grow up to an adult age would precipitate a condition of fighting and struggle on the rookeries which would be injurious in a high degree to the welfare of the herd. To illustrate by another analogy, the condition which their exemption from killing would produce on the fur-seal rookeries would be exactly like that which would exist on the cattle range if all the young male calves and colts were allowed to grow up as bulls and stallions to contend with one another the supremacy of the herd."

"That the fur-seal herd is in a precarious condition, as asserted by the Camp Fire Club, is an admitted fact; but the implication that the order of the Department has anything to do with this condition is altogether unfounded. The seal cause of the depleted state of the herd is succinctly set forth by Mr. Clark. He says:

"The mother seal goes 150 to 200 miles from the rookery to find her food, leaving her young behind, returning to nurse it and again going away to feed. With the storms of winter all classes of animals leave the islands and make a long migration to the latitude of Southern California. On the spring migration the mother seal is heavy with young, and hence less swift in her movements. On the summer feeding grounds she must feed regularly and heavily through necessity of nourishing her young. As a result the pelagic catch is made up chiefly of the breeding females. Investigations of the pelagic catches of 1895 and 1896 disclosed the fact that 65 to 85 per cent. of its skins were taken from gravid and nursing females. The young of these mother seals died unborn or of starvation on the rookeries. The writer counted 16,000 young fur-seal pups which died of starvation on the rookeries as a result of pelagic sealing for that season. In 1899 he found by account that 13.5 per cent. of the birth-rate for that season were dead or dying of starvation in August of that year. From 1870 to the present time this hunting of gravid and nursing females has gone on steadily, with the consequence that the herd of fur-seals belonging to the United States has been reduced from 2,500,000 animals to less than 150,000 animals."

This cause of decline was established by a commission of scientific experts in 1898; nevertheless, the wasteful and inhuman form of pelagic sealing has continued ever since the commission made its report.

"A total of 200,000 gravid and nursing females has been taken from the breeding stock of the herd. The skins of these animals have been marketed by the pelagic sealers at an average price of \$15 per skin, a total loss in cash to the government of \$3,000,000, with an actual loss through breeding possibilities of ten times this amount, as the breeding life of the female fur-seal is at least ten seasons."

Here there is ample ground for legitimate criticism of the governmental policy; there is no need to invent grounds of criticism such as those urged against the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for his harmless order. It must be remembered, too, that Great Britain, Japan and Russia share with the United States responsibility in this matter. Every form of wasteful slaughter must cease.

STARING AT THE STARLING

NO bird has ever been such a power to New England village folk as the English starling. Although it is twenty years since this bird established itself in New York City as a

permanent resident, the geographical spread of the species has been so slow that in parts of southern New England not more than one hundred miles away it is now appearing for the first time. And wherever it appears the country folk "can't quite make it out." In one town it passed unnoticed all the summer, being taken for a blackbird, but now that the blackbirds have gone South the starlings are making people ask what "that new bird" is. A farmer, who never saw the bird before, has a flock of these starlings roosting in his barn cupola this winter, and these astonished him until he found a dead bird and had it identified. In time the starling is likely to be a familiar sight in every New England village south of the White Mountains the year round. That it increases rapidly is shown by the fact that recently some sixty were counted at once in a town where the first pair appeared three years ago.

He—Yes, it's very true; a man does not learn what happiness is until he's married. She—I'm glad you've discovered that at last. He—Yes, and when he's married it's too late.

A Purely Vegetable Pill.—The chief ingredients of Paralee's Vegetable Pills are mandarin and dandelion, selective and purgative, but perfectly harmless in their action. They cleanse and purify and have a most healthful effect upon the secretions of the digestive organs. The dyspeptic and all who suffer from liver and kidney ailments will find in these pills the most effective medicine in concentrated form that has yet been offered to the suffering.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents

### Children's Scalp Sores are Healed by Zam-Buk

Mothers are well aware how frequently children contract scalp sores, ringworm, etc., at school. At play, the children change seats, and right there the infection is spread—the damage done.

Some children are particularly liable to scalp sores, etc., and often these break out with annoying frequency. Such a case was that of the daughter of Mrs. Albert Gaudike, of 485 Ashurst Street, Montreal. Mrs. Gaudike says: "My little three-year-old daughter suffered frequently from scalp disease, and try as we would, we could not rid the little one of this. We tried everything we could think of, but failed to effect a cure, until we were advised to try Zam-Buk. This balm seemed entirely different from anything we had ever tried before, and from that applying it there was a marked improvement. The sores became less numerous and less irritable. After a few days, they ceased to trouble the child, and in less than a fortnight from first commencing with Zam-Buk they were completely healed. In view of these facts I feel it my duty to let mothers know how beneficial Zam-Buk is."

There is no doubt that for scalp sores, ringworm, dandruff, eczema, cold sores, chapped hands, frostbite and similar sores Zam-Buk is absolutely without equal. It is just as good for ringworm, varicose veins, poisoned wounds, cuts, burns, and scalds. Rubbed well over the affected part, it cures rheumatism, sciatica, etc., etc., and rubbed into the chest it relieves the tightness and feeling of weight due to contracting a bad cold. All druggists and stores sell at 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse imitations.

His Old Age Made Free From Suffering

BY GIN PILLS

Annapolis, N.S.

"I am over eighty years of age and have been suffering with Kidney and Bladder Trouble for fifteen years. I took doctors' medicine and got no help. I want to thank you for sending me the sample box of GIN PILLS."

I have taken six boxes of GIN PILLS altogether, but got relief before I had taken near that amount. I had a lot of sleep every night every fifteen minutes and had to use an instrument before I could urinate.

Now I can lie in bed four or five hours without getting up. I can say that GIN PILLS have nearly cured me and I shall always keep a box in the house.

W. H. PIERCE.

Do as Mr. Pierce did—write us for red sample box of GIN PILLS and see for yourself just how much they will do for you—then buy the regular size boxes at your dealer's—50c, or six for \$2.50. GIN PILLS are sold with a positive guarantee of money back if they fail to give prompt relief. No return Drug and Chemical Co., Dept. B.P., Toronto.

### BLACK KNIGHT

#### Stove Polish

ensures no hard work and no dirty work. No mending or mixing. A handy paste in a generous can. A few rubs, and you have a splendid finish that lasts and stands the heat. The best preparation for polishing stoves, pipes, grates and ironwork.

If your dealer does not carry "Black Knight" Stove Polish in stock, send us his name and town, and we will send a full size tin by return mail.

THE F. P. DALL CO., LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONT.

Makers of the famous "Black Knight" Stove Polish.

permanent resident, the geographical spread of the species has been so slow that in parts of southern New England not more than one hundred miles away it is now appearing for the first time. And wherever it appears the country folk "can't quite make it out." In one town it passed unnoticed all the summer, being taken for a blackbird, but now that the blackbirds have gone South the starlings are making people ask what "that new bird" is. A farmer, who never saw the bird before, has a flock of these starlings roosting in his barn cupola this winter, and these astonished him until he found a dead bird and had it identified. In time the starling is likely to be a familiar sight in every New England village south of the White Mountains the year round. That it increases rapidly is shown by the fact that recently some sixty were counted at once in a town where the first pair appeared three years ago.

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Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents



## The— Raymond Rustler

Published every Friday morning  
at Raymond

Subscription \$1.50 per year payable in  
advance.

Advertising rates on application.

Established 1902. Name changed from  
The Raymond Chronicle to "The Ray-  
mond Rustler" Oct. 1907.

Members of the Western Canada, Al-  
berta and Eastern British Columbia Press  
Associations.

All official advertisements, such as By-Laws,  
Mortgages and Sheriff Sales, Assignments,  
and Government and Corporation Notices, and  
all legal notices inserted once for 12c. per line,  
subsequent insertions 8c. per line.

All orders for discontinuing contract adver-  
tising must be handed in writing to the  
office.

W. S. BERRYESSA  
Editor and Publisher

Friday, May 26th 1911

## UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT

With this number the "Raymond Rustler" passes out of existence and the name of the "Raymond Leader" is ushered in without any formal ceremony. The reasons of the change of the name are manifold and in harmony with Raymond's premier position as the largest town south of Lethbridge.

Associated with W. S. Berryessa, former editor and now President of the Raymond Publishing Co., are T. B. Brandon, editor of the Cardston Globe, and Publicity Specialist, and H. J. Wright editor of the Coleman Miner. It is the intention of Mr. Berryessa to take a College course to prepare himself thoroughly for a journalistic career.

The inevitable changes which are constantly taking place, demand new men, new policies and new equipment. With all these, the Leader hopes to be well equipped.

In assisting to frame popular and progressive policies for the Town, the Leader will always bear in mind future needs and necessities. What is ours will be Raymond's.

In a young and growing town where the burden of expense falls upon the few, where the work of public improvement falls upon a few, where the allotment of public duties falls upon a few, a reliable public journal is a dire necessity. As a first suggestion we would remind our readers that individual citizenship is the key-stone of civic success and advancement. Good citizenship should guide Raymond into a haven of refreshing civic progressiveness.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

Raymond will celebrate on Dominion Day. Kindly call off all counter attractions and make a Raymond day of it.

The enthusiasm developed at the Board of Trade meeting augurs success. With everyone pulling forward we will move along some.

Its a wet day that hasn't a dry joke.

Ray Knight was a large Mark for a small Cannon.

The Board of Trade has Budded out with a flowery vice-president.

The Rustler extends to the graduates of the Knight Academy its heartiest congratulations.

No one would ever complain of the mud if it were buried beneath a macadamised street.

The examinations are over at the Academy and many of the students have returned to their homes after winning creditable diplomas.

Make Raymond a city.

It will be no fault of the Raymond Board of Trade if Lethbridge does not get the Dry Farming Congress for 1912. Lethbridge looks good to us.

For pouring oil on troubled waters Mayor Young has Teddy Roosevelt beaten to a frazzle. We think his services are eminently required in the Crow's Nest Pass.

There were no prayers offered for rain this week.

President Gillies is in harness again. The growth of our industries depends a lot on his speed.

The Rustler presents its readers with a special illustrated number with this issue. We sincerely hope that its reception will be a cordial one. The work entailed in setting forth the many certain advantages of a town and district as Raymond, is as difficult as it is pleasing. It is the aim of the Rustler to place before the enquiring public, a systematic review of the assets and resources of Raymond. The Rustler desires to thank its many patrons for their generous support of this number.

The increasing demands for a large production of sugar beets is becoming a live question with the sugar factory and the beet raisers in this district. It is apparent to all that a general return on the part of the farmers to beet raising will have a splendid effect on the industrial possibilities of the district.

It was stated this week by an authority on beet culture that if every farmer would raise one acre of beets for every member of his family there would never be a shortage at the sugar factory. The raising of beets is a profitable undertaking and enhances as well the fertility of the soil.

The result of a general raising of beets means much to Raymond. It means more to the farmers. Property increases as the town adjacent increases in size and importance. The town obtains many accommodations in the educational or industrial line that must inevitably be of great benefit to them. Why not make the result a certainty by raising sufficient quantities. It is up to the farmers.

## The Opera.

No better actress than Miss Roberts and no better lead than Mr. Gillard has been seen here this winter. In fact the acting of the entire company was superb.

"In Paid in Full," the rendition was perfect, and one really wonders there was really as great a coward as Brooks played by Victor Donald. The old sea dog, Captain Williams by Gillard was certainly a typical characterization of the old salt.

In "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," a comedy of screaming complication, the company were exceptionally strong and the way Gillard beautifully lied out of tense situations was certainly good; nothing was overdrawn or over sustained. To say that a strong, well balanced company like this is worthy of better support only tells the real truth, and Logan theatregoers miss a great treat when they pass up such plays as are being given here this week. We cannot say more and use decent language.—Logan Republican.

## Do you own a Farm or Home

If not, let us sell you one on easy terms. We have over 12,000 acres of good farm lands, made up of farms containing from 5 to 700 acres at from \$20.00 to \$60.00 a acre.

We also have a number of good home in town for sale, and the prices are so reasonable that you cannot help but buy if you will investigate, or we can sell you a good lot in any locality on easy terms.

If you are not particularly interested in a farm or home we have something that you are interested in, and that is MONEY. Money" we hear some say; yes money. We have a million or so to loan on farm or town property at reasonable interest. Call and let us explain.

## SECURITY INVESTMENT CO Geo. H. Budd, Mgr.

## Shoes & Oxfords.

Our full assortment  
of black and Tan Shoes  
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arrived.

Please ask our clerk to  
show you the same.

We are always pleas-  
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for inspection and  
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McPherson \$3. to \$6.  
G. A. Slater \$4.50 to  
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OUR AIM IS TO MAKE OUR WORK OF  
GOOD LEATHER,  
AND STITCH IT WITH THREAD THAT  
WILL HOLD IT TOGETHER.

I make all my own team harness and harness parts, guarantee it to be of the best material in America. I will take your order for a saddle, from \$7.00 to \$50.00 of the best Canadian or Californian Skirting and deliver within ten days. These saddles are made by saddlers from Texas and California. Call and see cuts and prices.

O. C. WIXOM; RAYMOND, ALBERTA.

## FARMERS:

It is about time to estimate how much

## FORMALDEHYDE

you will require for the spring seeding. Call and see us. We can quote you the right price on any quantity, large or small.

MCDUFFEE BROS.

DRUGGISTS

## DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY CURE DISEASES OF MEN

PATIENTS TREATED THROUGHOUT CANADA FOR 20 YEARS



Dr. K. & K. are favorably known throughout Canada where they have done business for over 20 years. Thousands of patients have been treated and cured by their great skill and through the virtue of their New Method Treatment. When you treat with these physicians as they own and occupy their own office building in Detroit, valued at \$100,000. When they decide your case is curable, all your worry is removed for you know they will not deceive you. They guarantee to cure all curable cases. No matter how many doctors have failed to benefit you; no matter how much money you have spent in vain; no matter how discouraged you may be, don't give up in despair until you get a free opinion from these master specialists. If you are at present suffering from the results of past indiscretions; if your blood has been tainted from any private disease and you dare not marry; if you are married and live in dread of symptoms breaking out and exposing your past; if you are suffering as the result of a mis-spent life—Dr. K. & K. are your Refuge. Lay your case before them confidentially and they will tell you honestly if you are curable.

YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED

We Treat and Cure  
VARICOSE VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY,  
BLOOD and URINARY COMPLAINTS,  
KIDNEY and BLADDER Diseases  
and all Diseases Peculiar to Men.

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Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat patients in our Windsor office, which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:  
DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.



## Look at this Real Fire Box

It is wide, long and deep. It has the coal capacity that makes cooking easy all over the top—and for heating the oven so that a large joint roasts perfectly at the same time. More, it saves fuel and reduces coal bills. You'll never have to sacrifice your baking for your cooking on top with this reliable fire box. The best results are always certain.



There are a great many more exclusive points of merit in a Kootenay that you must see to thoroughly understand. The nearest McClary agent will gladly go over them with you, one by one. Before you decide on any range, write the nearest McClary branch for full particulars. It will cost only a cent for information that means money in your pocket.

## McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B., Hamilton, Calgary  
For Sale by Raymond Mercantile Co.



## WHAT ABOUT YOUR KIDNEY?

Your back aches and fairly groans with the distress of kidney trouble. You're discouraged, but you mustn't give up. The battle can be quickly won when Dr. Hamilton's Pills get to work. These kidney specialists bring new health and vitality to young and old alike. Even one box proves their marvelous power. Continue this great healer, and your kidneys will become as strong, as vigorous, as able to work as new ones.

Remember this Dr. Hamilton's Pills are purely vegetable; they do cure liver, bladder and kidney trouble. They will cure you, or your money back. Price 25c. per box, at all dealers.

## HOW TO BAKE PLANKED FISH

A permanent camp it is possible to have baked planked fish as a special camp delicacy. Take along to camp with you the necessary number of "planks" of planked oak, from 1 to 1½ inch thick and varying in size according to requirements. For average bass or trout twelve inches long will be satisfactory. Scrub plank and dry in open air. Rub in a spoonful of olive oil or melted butter on the surface selected for cooking. Place plank in the oven and when it gives out a pale blue smoke place your fish on it. Baste the fish with olive oil or melted butter and season with pepper, but no salt. Allow usual time for baking but turn the fish often, so it may be thoroughly permeated by the acid of the gas which is formed between it and the plank. When the fish is nearly done make a border of mashed potatoes round it on the plank and return to the oven until potatoes are nicely browned. Arrange fried onions, boiled peas or beans within the potato border according to fancy and serve on the plank. The planks must never be washed but simply wiped clean and dried with the cloth used in greasing it, then hung up in muslin bag to protect it from dust.

An addition to Ed. Geers' stable, made a few days ago, is a green pacer, by Muland Bourbon, 2:28½, dam by Sam Gabriel. This horse was trained about two months last fall and paced a half mile track in 2:09 which is evidence that he will do to keep an eye on after the veteran trainer gets him in the condition he deems necessary for a horse to be in to fit him to meet the company the Grand Circuit is characterized by.

**TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY**  
For Red, Weak, Watery Eyes  
AND GRANULATED LIDS  
Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain  
Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c. 50c. \$1.00.  
Murine Eye Salve, in Aspic Tube, 25c. \$1.00.  
EYE BOOKS AND ADVICE FREE BY MAIL  
Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

**Here's a Home Dye**  
That  
**ANYONE**  
Can Use.  
HOME DYEING has  
always been more or  
less of a difficult under-  
standing—until now when  
you use  
**DYOLA**  
JUST THINK OF IT!  
With DYOLA you can color either Wool,  
Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with  
the SAME Dye. No chance of using the  
WRONG Dye for the Goods you have to color.

THEY INTEREST AND AMUSE  
THE WHOLE FAMILY

**The Mystic Fortune Teller**  
Explains the secrets of the future. You can learn how to tell the future and know your friends. Sent postpaid for..... 25c

**The Mystic Dream Book**  
Is the most complete guide to the divination of dreams. Why worry about the meaning of your dream when you can get this book postpaid for..... 25c

**"Toasts and Ballads"**  
Is a book you should have. Besides being a collection of the best collection of toasts ever made, it contains the words of some of the best known and best loved ballads. Sent postpaid for..... 15c

**The Maple Leaf Reciter**  
And Book of Choice Dialogues  
Contains selections from the writings of Ralph Connor, William L. Drummond, Marion Keith and other famous Canadian and American authors. Sent postpaid for..... 25c

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Contains over 1,000 of the best and funniest riddles in the world. It's yours postpaid for..... 12c

Any of these books will be sent on receipt of the price mentioned above in STAMPS or coin. For one dollar all five books are yours.

**McLEOD & ALLEN**  
42 Adelaide St. West - Toronto

## FASHIONS AND FANCIES

At the present moment, the London shops are the foremost centre of attraction; every day marks the arrival of fresh supplies of articles which have been designed to meet the demand, which every one prophesies will be unprecedented all the big firms are displaying the new materials which are to be used for dresses for the early Courts. They mostly take the form of elaborate brocades, one particularly beautiful material, which will be largely used for Court trains and dresses, being a handsome black silk brocade, ornamented with huge feathers, worked at intervals of several inches apart in pure gold thread. The effect is most charming, and quite ideal for Court trains. It is also to be had in white and cream, and is quite the latest sensation in the world of dress.

Although it is generally considered right to guard the new spring models from the public gaze, and for some weeks only to show them to the most favored of customers, one big shop in the West End is already making a show of new spring toilettes and blouses, and consequently attracting crowds of sight-seers and buyers.



Blue Straw Hat with Blue and White Ribbon

Here one notices how great is the vogue for handsome brocades, both in silk and satin, also the popularity of the high-waisted skirt, which is generally used with a chemise bodice of beautifully embroidered chiffon or net.

At the same place one finds quite a fresh idea in blouses. These are no longer shapeless and floppy, but fashioned of colored Paisley satin handkerchiefs, arranged to fit the figure closely, and cleverly cut, so that a wide plain colored border of satin forms a deep corset to waistband and under-sleeves. The effect of this is to give a slim appearance to the figure, which is very becoming, and graceful.

Another distinct novelties, which is sure to be very popular during the coming summer, is a new washing material known as Japanese crepe—which has been imported straight from Japan, and is to be boated in the most delicate shades of pale blue, mauve, reds, and greens. This crepe, while not unlike linen, has the great advantage of not crushing so easily, having a far softer surface. For washing frocks and blouses, both for children and for grown-ups, it is quite ideal and color is absolutely fast, although the shades are more delicate than can be obtained in linen. Another summer fabric is a beautiful white voile, printed with a design of sweet peas.

The coming of the short coat is a pleasant relief from the long ones we have been wearing of late, and the fact that skirts have attained a trifle more fulness will be welcomed. The introduction of thinner materials for short coats and skirts, often made in panels, adds much to their utility. Whatever may be said of the divided skirt by extremists, it is not at all likely to come into universal wear. Indeed, the return to the trammelled costume of the Oriental is not at all likely to be tolerated by reasonable Western women.

All kinds of trimming will be freely used, and the short coat, cut rather like a reefer, is at its best when decorated with wide bands of braid, or when it has an inset front panel closely braided or ornamented with one of the embroidered effects in favor with designers.

Braiding appears on dresses, which are still also a trifle short and high waisted, although there are indications of lengthening the waist as well as of the arrival of the slight train. So long as the short dress is worn, much care is bestowed upon the footgear, and the example of Paris is closely followed here. Shoes have never been so decorated, nor have they been selected with such an eye to effect, as they are at present. Except for sport and for walking the Louis XV. heel is worn, and shoes are ornamented with buckles and even sometimes with touches of old French paste.

One of the pretty fads of the new season is the use of ball fringe for finishing edges of tunics and little coats. Already, though spring is here only yet in name, these fringes are provided in a great assortment of silks, satins, beads, jewels, and metallic fixings. The fringes come in all the colors, and with their sparkle are especially useful for evening gowns.

The tunic at just this minute seems to be taking on drapings like the ancient overskirt, with its plaits and folds, its wrinkles and up-gatherings. Women who remember the overskirt's reign recall that along with it went a necessary bouffantry at the hips that was becoming only to girlish figures.

That anything like that will return at this time, or very soon, is most improbable. It would take a good many seasons, if not years, to displace the present long, straight silhouette for anything less graceful. For at their best the present styles are full of grace, and it is a grace that may be adapted to any figure. All materials are so soft and supple that even panniers, that once stood out independently of the lines of the figure, would now, cut in the same way, fall limp. All the overdresses, whatever their kind, are of transparent materials, if they make any pretensions to smartness. One of the popular ideas is the use of coarse net over embroidered or beaded chiffon or other thin fabric, and sometimes the net is so very coarse that it is hard to define the outlines of the meshes and of the pattern on the fabric under it.

Satin, usually considered winter material, is to be much used for foundation purposes, slips, and trimmings, and in combination with sheer, washable materials, as well as for entire gowns for early spring, and for the recurrent days through the summer.

Foulards promise such popularity that already the manufacturers have announced themselves unable to meet the merchants' demands for them, while silk voiles and marquisettes, which will be used again for veiling the foulards, are hardly less eagerly sought.

A good deal of the success of this year's foulard costume is dependent upon stray touches—more, perhaps, than any of the other fabrics, because foulard is likely to take on an ordinary appearance unless it is emphatically smart. Consequently, the individual note must be struck in passing. Foulard is not suitable, anyhow, for really formal occasions; but, on the other hand, it is one of the most satisfactory of all silks when this right note is struck.

## WOULD ARBITRATION END WAR

(By Norman Angel in The Daily Mail)

TREATY or no treaty, it has long been evident that never again would England and the United States attempt to settle their differences on the battlefield. That, indeed, was plain on the morrow of President Cleveland's message concerning the Venezuelan boundary dispute. That message

was, as many eminent Americans have since admitted, in form and matter an unwarranted affront to Great Britain, which raised the less civilized elements in the United States to a perfect frenzy of enthusiasm; and though—perhaps intentionally—a humiliation to England, it was yet dealt with by a British Prime Minister, wedded by tradition to the older diplomacy, in such a manner as to lead not only to a peaceful settlement but to prepare the way, with the help of the United States, to a sense of solidarity between the two peoples which has steadily increased to our own day.

Honor and territorial interest were both involved, and that at a time when mutual suspicion was immensely greater than it is now; yet, the matter was submitted to arbitration. When, therefore, we take into account the change that has come over the spirit of Anglo-American relations in the last decade we realize that those relations have reached a stage which places military comfort outside the range of practical politics. And even when the greatest and the most prosperous of British Colonies seems to be drifting into absorption by the United States, and even when the word "annexation" is pronounced by an American statesman, hardly a whisper of rancor or ill-feeling is heard on either side.

Are we to conclude, therefore, that the contemplated treaty is supererogatory?

If in politics the immediate material result alone mattered we should have to reply in the affirmative. In saying that I do not disregard the hint of Sir Edward Grey that a thoroughgoing arbitration treaty would develop into a defensive alliance, in the present condition of political philosophy in Europe such an alliance would result in a general reshuffle. Any attempt on the part of Anglo-Saxons to "impose" peace on the balance of the world by force of arms would be regarded by other nations as an attempt to achieve Anglo-Saxon world-domination, to be resisted by Pan-German or, as the new arrangement would cause the dropping of existing differences (mainly imaginary), by a Pan-German-cum-Pan-Slavonic combination. And such combination would command, even to-day, military forces as considerable as the Anglo-American, the armament rivalry would be likely to go on as fiercely as ever.

We seem for the moment quite to have overlooked the fact that the United States is the most portentous industrial and political rival which we possess. Just think; it represents a homogeneous political entity of ninety millions; to-day the greatest and most powerful in the world, when we consider the high average of activity and efficiency of the people; tomorrow perhaps dominating by virtue of closer relations with Canada on the north, Mexico on the south, and the control of the Panama Canal, half a hemisphere and populations running into one hundred and fifty millions, with resources immeasurably greater than those at the disposal of any other single government—a government with which we have been twice at war in the past, a people comprising elements deeply hostile to ourselves. This incalculable political force is able to harass us at fifty points—navigation through the Panama Canal, the relation of our Colonies in the Antilles with the continent, our Eastern trade as it affects the Philippines, transcontinental transit to Australia, to mention only a few. As a matter of fact, the points of contact and of difference with our European rivals are trifling in comparison. Surely all this, as much on the economic as on the political side, constitutes a rival immeasurably more disturbing than any which has disturbed our sleep within the last few decades—France, Russia, Germany. Yet it is precisely with the greatest of all our rivals, the one most able to challenge our position industrially, and the one who at this moment is in the process perhaps of absorbing, industrially at least, and with our virtual assent, the greatest of our Colonies, with whom we propose to make the first binding and complete treaty of arbitration, and, what is more significant, with whom such a treaty seems the most natural thing in the world!

More and more shall we be apt to conclude that if arbitration covering all points is possible with America, so is it possible with France or Germany or Russia, and the peoples of those countries will in their turn more and more conclude that if the two most alert, expansive, and enterprising peoples in the world, the people who between them dominate half the surface of the globe, can fight out their differences on other than the military field, so can they.

Admittedly a great change of spirit in our general political conceptions will have to precede any such conclusion. But as applied to a large area that change has taken place. Again, it cannot be too insistently pointed out that the projected arbitration treaty is important rather as an effect than a cause—as giving definite form to a change of political conception already accomplished, and without which it would have been neither possible nor effective had it been possible. If this obvious truth needed demonstration we have it in



Yellow Straw Hat with White Feathers

the history of the two Hague peace conferences. The nations of Europe, presumably in good faith, something more than a decade since, went into the first Hague conference with the avowed intention, not of disarmament, it is true, but of some limitation, some check on what even then was regarded as an all but intolerable burden. With this result—that, speaking roughly, the great expansion of armaments among the modern nations may be said to date from the first peace conference.

Nothing is easier to achieve in international politics than academic declarations in favor of peace. But governments, as Admiral Mahan has so well pointed out, are corporations, and corporations have no souls. They are, moreover, trustees, and as such must put first the lawful interests of the wards. According to the prevailing doctrine, military victory over a rival ensures for the victor immense economic and social advantages. So long as that philosophy holds the field armaments will continue to be merely a form of national competition, and arbitration treaties and academic declarations in favor of peace would be futile to arrest them.

But the English and Americans, subconsciously—unknowningly it may be—have in fact repudiated this philosophy as between ourselves; have realized that, in their own case at least, military force in the conditions of the modern world is economically futile. The English have realized that if America is to be a rival in the economic field Dreadnoughts are not going to prevent it. That if Canada is to drift into closer relationship with the United States it would be futile to raise a single bayonet to prevent it; that our whole philosophy about the ownership of colonies and the notion that nations can fight about such ownership ignores nearly all the facts. We do not "own" Canada. America does not and never will "own" Canada. Canada is owned by the people who live upon her territory and by those who exploit it, and whether the relations between Ottawa and Washington become a little more or less intimate it not going to alter material facts. We shall continue to trade with her, to send our children to her, to remain good friends with her, to co-operate with her where any real interest is to be advanced by so doing. These are the essential facts, and we have passed out of that stage of development in the world in which military force could permanently alter them.

And what is true of Canada is true of all other great colonies. They, not we, are the masters of their destinies; never again shall we use force, even when we deem them to be entirely wrong. And what is true of independent colonies is true of all great independent communities. By one of those curious contradictions we are continually meeting in the development of ideas, we refuse to admit as true with reference to one set of civilized communities what we readily admit as true of another.

## SPORT

Another case of hope deferred, eh, this Morris man? To be sure, we'd no call to look for much else but when a millionaire takes up a scrap of the millionaire. You see me get the notion that if a man has a million or more, he must have had brains to get next to so much. Generally this is right too, but now and again it happens that the beggar is just a plain, everyday thief or a chap that has had luck enough to turn a white car black—which is some luck, mind you when mud and dark nights are considered.

And it's likely that this oil king that has taken Mr. Morris under his financial wing is one or the other of these. A man may look upon an oil king, you know, and not faint away with awe, so we needn't go and be sure as shooting that Mr. Morris is good stuff because an oil king has taken him in tow. Maybe this is the kind of a king who knows a lot more about floating oil stocks on stormy market waters than he does about anything else—let alone scrappers.

And the recent fight doesn't let any of the Morris mob in for a lot of credit. They deserve some for beginning at the bottom round of the ladder and you can bet your life that Mike Schreck is just that these days. Time was when he was the "Flying Dutchman" and made others fly to keep up to him, but that day is over and gone and a broken-winged hen could fly faster than Mike can now. Five years ago, you wouldn't have seen anybody like this Morris crowd stacking a big lump like this white man's hope against Mr. Michael Schreck. In those days, Mike had a kick like a mule with a wasp in his tail and was just about as restless. He was a hard man to get in a corner and the fellow who got him there mostly wished he hadn't. But alas and alack! Mike's dog has had his day and any man who can brush flies off a horse, can lick Mike Schreck before breakfast. He and G. Gardner are about tied for first place in the used-to-be race and the betting is even on a winner with no takers.

And yet it took Morris six rounds to beat Mike. Maybe he could have done it sooner but it wasn't any good for him to do it anyway and we must all wait to see Morris beat something better than such a stale egg as poor old Mike, before we go broke on him.

They say he was slow in the scrap the other night. And why not? Who wouldn't be slow if he has to cart around two hundred and forty-five pounds of flesh? If Morris keeps on, he'll have Ed. Dankhorst, the hunt, a freight car, backed into a siding while the Morris special uses the main line. He's strong? Strong, did you say? Most certainly he is strong and if he wasn't he'd fall flat in the street carrying around such a weight. It takes more than size and strength to make a world's champion boxer their days, my son; Mr. Frank Gotch, and Georges Hackenschmidt, and—even more so—Stanislav Zbysko, are all strong till you can't think how strong they are, but if it came to a flat fight, Packey McFarland would give 'em a run for their money and S. Langford would trim the whole bunch of 'em in an evening. Little Frankie Gotch fancied himself a bit once, as a boxer, but he was mighty glad to get away from his first bout alive. Frankie knows when he has had enough of anything except money—he's a trifle shy of good tips on that point.

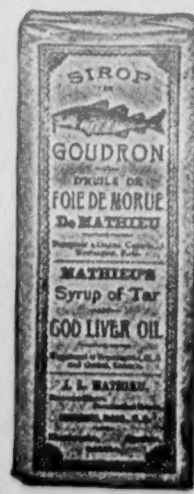
## THE SERVANT QUESTION IN NORWAY

In Norway they appear to have solved the servant problem to the satisfaction of both mistress and maid. In such places as Bergen, Christiania, and other large cities, the municipal government takes entire charge of the matter. There is a central employment bureau under municipal control, and twice a year—once in summer and once in winter—dissatisfied servants can look out for new masters and mistresses, and dissatisfied employers can seek to improve their service. The bureau is open for one week, and the mistress who wants a maid can go to it, fill in a form stating her requirements and the wages she is willing to pay, and then leave all the rest to the bureau.

Her card is placed on the file and the position she offers is posted in a conspicuous place on a blackboard. Men and women servants in want of work examine these cards, and when they decide upon applying for any position, submit their recommendations to the bureau for examination. If these are satisfactory, the applicant receives a card to the prospective employer, available for one day only.

Should the lady hire the servant, she fills up the card with a list of the duties, wages, and forms of service agreed upon and returns it to the bureau.

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quickly stops coughs, cures colds, breaks the throat and lungs. 25c.



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## Face Sores and Eruptions

## Zam-Buk Will Quickly Heal

The approach of Spring finds many people with unsightly face sores, eruptions, boils, etc. In this connection Zam-Buk is invaluable. An illustration of the way in which it cures even the most serious and chronic cases of eruptions, sores and ulcers, is provided by Mr. R. H. Barker, of Glenora, Ont. He says:

"I never could have believed that any remedy could cure so quickly and at the same time so effectively as Zam-Buk cured me. My face began to be covered with a kind of rash, which itched and irritated. This rash then turned to sores, which discharged freely and began to spread. I first tried one thing and then another, but nothing seemed to do me much good, and the eruption got worse and worse until my face was just covered with running sores."

"Apart from the pain (which was very bad), my face was such a terrible sight that I was not fit to go out. This was my state when one advised me to try Zam-Buk. I got a supply, and within a week I could see that the sores were rapidly healing. A little longer, and Zam-Buk had healed them completely, and my skin was as clear as if I had never had a sore. We shall never again be without Zam-Buk in the house."

Zam-Buk is unequalled for Spring rashes, eruptions, children's sores, scalp diseases, ringworm, ulcers, abscesses, eczema, tetter, piles, cuts, burns, bruises, and skin injuries and diseases generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful imitations. Zam-Buk Soap, which may be had from any druggist at 25c. a tablet, should be used instead of ordinary soap in all cases of eruptions and skin diseases.

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Cut out cathartics and aperients. They are harmful, unnecessary.  
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quickly stops coughs, cures colds, breaks the throat and lungs. 25c.

room, where it is carefully filed for future reference. If the applicant does not suit, the card is returned with "not satisfactory," which indicates that other applicants may be sent.

No matter how great the emergency, the new mistress cannot expect her new maid for one week, for the girl must give her present employer that length of time to fill her place.

The law protects alike the employer and the employed. The rights of the maid include a comfortable room and bed, good and wholesome food, and prompt and regular payment of wages. In return she must perform her duties faithfully, and be perfectly honest, obedient, and respectful during her term of service.

Should either party fail to comply with these requirements, complaint must be made to a magistrate who investigates the charges and makes a decision. The offended servant and the offended mistress cannot settle the matter by parting company. No matter how tired of the bargain mistress or maid may become, it cannot be terminated until the time agreed upon, except by permission of the magistrate. If a servant leaves without the knowledge of her mistress, she is subject to arrest, fine, and imprisonment. On the other hand, the servant's wages are a first lien upon the property of the master or mistress.

The municipalities see that the law is strictly enforced with regard to servants, and themselves abide by it in their character of employers of labor.

A bottle of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, taken according to directions, will subdue a cough in a short time. This assertion can be verified by hundreds who have tried it and are pleased to bear testimony to its merits, so that all may know what a splendid medicine it is. It costs you only 25 cents to join the ranks of the many who have been benefited by its use.





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